

How to chuse, ride, traine, and diet, both Hunting-horses *and running Horses.*

With all the secrets thereto belonging discouered: an Arte neuer heere-to-fore written
by any Author.

Also, a discourse of horsmanship, wherein the bree-
ding, and ryding of horses for seruice, in a breefe manner,
is more methodically sette downe then hath beene heeretofore: with a
more easie and direct course for the ignorant, to attaine
to the said Arte or knowledge.

Together with a newe addition for the cure of
horses diseases, of what kinde or nature soever.

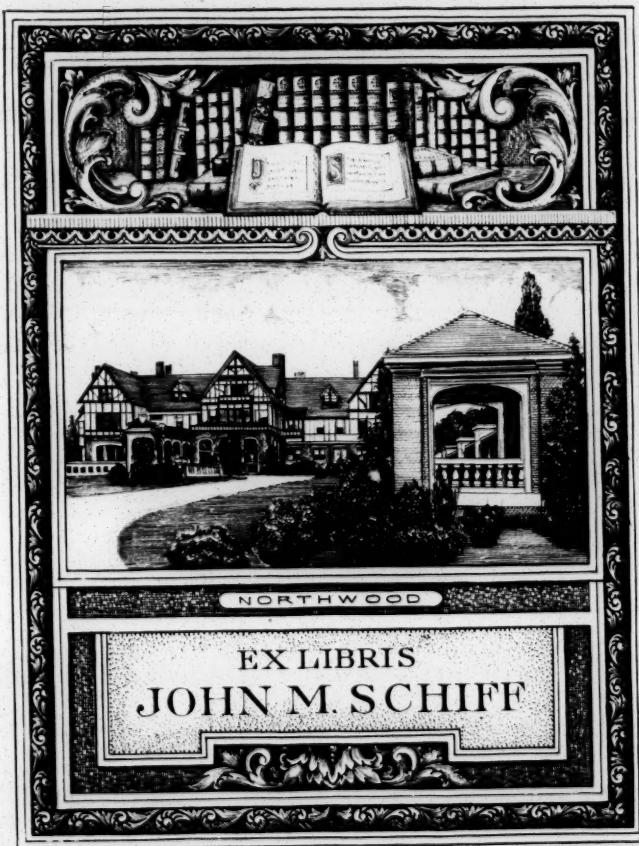
Bramo assai, poco spero, nulla chieg gio.



AT LONDON,

Printed by J. R. for Richard Smith, and are to bee sold at
his shoppe at the West-doore of Poules.

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To the Right worshipfull and his
singuler good Father, Ma. Robert *Markham*,
of Cotham in the County of Notingham,
Esquire.



Haue (Syr) in this Treatise of
Horsemanship, gathered together
my liues experience, most bumbly
offering the same to your patro-
nage, as a worke nothing at all
worthy your reviewing, but carrying the name of
Horsemanship which you haue alwaies fauoured,
I rather presume of kinde acceptation . If I haue
erred, none better then your selfe can correct me,
if my worke be perfect, there is no mans aplaus
can better please me ; How euer it be, yours it must
be, and I my selfe for euer will be

Your obedient sonne :

Ieruis *Markham*.

¶. 3.

To

To the Gentlemen Readers.



HE winde (Gentlemen) standing in the mouth of my Cave, hath blowne my loose papers into the world, and canonized mee as foolish in Poules Church-yard, as *Sybilla* was wise in *Cuma*: I haue written of a subiect, which many more then most excellent in the same arte haue intreated. If therefore theyr perfections shall withdraw your eyes from my labour, imagine it to be but a Parentis intruding it selfe amongst theyr workes. And when you haue ouer-read it, you shall find it to detract nothing, but as a ready Hand-mayde, endeavour to bring theyr pleasures to effect, and discouer that which hetherto hath beene obscured. If therefore I shall find grace in your sights, my thanks shall be, that thys my Treatise, shall teach you howe to preserue your Horses from tyring, which otherwise in the midst of your pleasures, woulde gyue ouer shamefully.

F. M.

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CHAP. I.

Of breeding of Horses.



It is but ignorance and selfe will (the unwedded Parents of that vgly monster error) which hath blinded our English Heroes, from regarding in these latter times, that most excellent & prayse worthy gyft, the breading, ryding, and trayning vppe of Horses, which in all ages hath bene most commendable: because of all things most commodious, and of beastes in nature to man the neerest. The dead cynders of which famous quality, if my young experiance (yet in the Midwiuers armes, scarce readie for his first swathing cloutes) may reviue againe, in the priuate mindes of those that shall viewe my labour, I shall holde my paine an eternall pleasure, and my selfe fully satisfiied.

And first as touching the breading of Horses, there is two things chieflie to be regarded, first the situation of the ground, next the fertilnes of the soyle wheron they shold be bred. The ground most excellent for this purpose, shught to be on the knole or height of a Hill, baring of such quantite, as may suffice to beare the number of your race Mares and Fillies: yet not all one entire Close, but devided by strong fencing into thre: neyther is it of necessity that they lye all on one knole, if they lye on divers it shal not be hurfe full. The first for your Mares to foale in & nurse the foales

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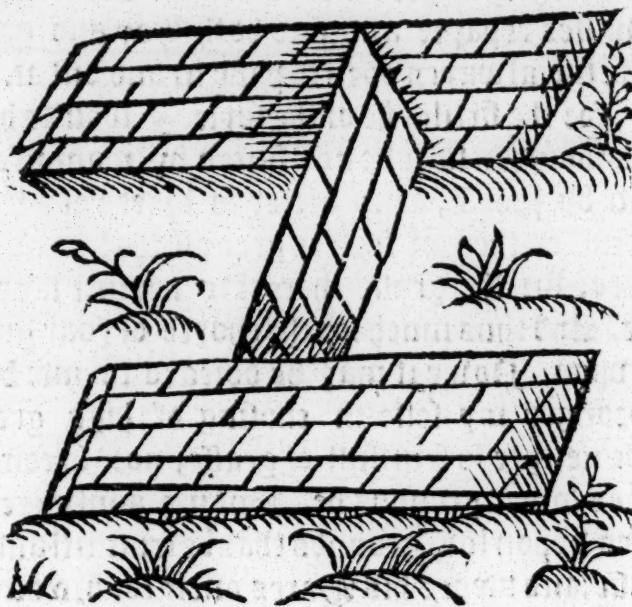
being faine. The second for the wintering of your Mares and Foales. The third for your Colts beeing weaned and drawne from theyr Dammes. For the first, I would haue it a ley ground, with high rydges and deepe furrowes, and if it may be, full of great Hole-hils: that your Foales by scoping & galloping thereon, shall be brought to such nimblenesse, strength, and true footemanshippe, that they shall not only haue a most excellent braue frotte, but also during theyr lyues, (not being strayned too young) they shalbe free from that foule vice of stumbling.

Thys ground I wish should lye open of the East, that the morning Sunne may rise thereon, which doth not onlie revive and bring a lust to your Foales, but also addes such a strenght to theyr backes, and such a firme knitting of theyr ioynts, that they shall be more ready for the River at thre yeres old, then others (bredde contrarily) at sixe. For the watring place in thys Close, I would haue it some Pond, which is fedde eyther by some fresh spring, or some running River, so as your fence stande betweene the River and your Mares: my reason is, because it is the nature and property of Mares, to come to soale eyther in the water, or as neare as they can possibly gette.

For shelter in thys place, I would haue none more then the ordinary fencing which compasseth the grounde, for to haue other were but needlessse, because by experiance I haue found it, that those Foales which haue faine in March, and haue beeene most weather-beaten, haue proved alwaies the largest & stoutest in the Ryders handling. And thus much for that part of ground where I wold haue Mares to soale in. Now for the second, where I would haue your Mares and Foales wintered, I would haue the situation of it in all things like the first, onely the watring place there, I would haue some fresh River if it might be conveniently, as well for the purenes & soundnes of the water, as also for saving the annoyace of ice, which is perilous for the legs & ioynts of young Foales. For your sholter in that place, I woulde haue

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haue it thus made, in the highest part of the close, I would haue you make a walk of stone in length 24. foote, in height 4. foote, and at eyther ende with a crosse-wall 14. foote in length of little height, with y other according to this figure.



This beeing made, the two ends standing North and South, that the open sides may lye of the East and West, I woulde haue made within, Rackes of such height, that your Foales may with ease reach them, and vnder them Maungers, to thow now and then into, Chaffe, Corne, or garbidge, which no doubt will bring your Foales to beare most gallant foze-heads, sith it onely raiseth vp a god crest, and also make them puissant and harde Horses for seruice.

On the toppe of this house or shelter, I woulde haue layd, ouer-layer of wood in manner of a houell, that theron may be stakkt your Hay and winters prouision, eyther light Corne or wilde Dates in the straw, which is the onely thing that ever I haue found by practise or reading, as a chiefe nutriment for Foales.

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cluſtow for your thrid. Close, for your bœatings, I woulde have it if possible like lyke ascending, having some roundie, River, or fresh Ponde for watering: if there be shelter of Trees or bushes, it much availeth, neverthelesse, at some end of it, woulde I have eyther a close houell or house built with Rache and Manger: whereto in the winter they may at theyz willes repayre and find both Hay and garbidge, the doore being always open to passe in and out at.

Lastly, for the firtulnesse of the soyle, I woulde haue it a ritch black moulde, so it be not forced by manure, for I assure you by proufe, it is better to b̄eede of a barrayne stonie grounde, then of such a ground that is manured every yeare, for the grasse therof is neyther sauorie nor wholsome. And thus much for the choyce of your groundes to b̄eede vpon. Nowe it may be objected to me by some, that I wronged my selfe in chusing of high groundes, sith they be neither so fruitfull of grasse, nor so convenient for water as lower grounds be. But my aunswere is, hee that b̄eedes vpon low grounds that be fruitfull and full of ranck grasse, and keepeſ his Mares onely for b̄eede and not for worke, shall find by proufe, (as I haue done) that in the winter ſeason when they ſhall come to flooding, the moſt of his race Mares, especially thoſe which goe ouer, ſhall hazard to die of the rotte, which will as ſoone infect Hores and Mares as ſheepe, if they be not wrought: where contrary, vpon high hard groundes, they ſhall be free from that infection.

Againe, Colts b̄eede in low grounds, will alwaies bee weake paſternd and ſatte chauld, the one through his wet treading and uncertaine ſooe hold, the other through his groſſe ſtoe in ſummer, and the abouundance of ſomer fogge in Winter: where the fresh ayre which is alwaies pure on the height of hilles will add ſuch life and ſpirite to your Colts, that with their ſcoping and wilfull running, they will waſe thofe colde coniealed humours, which in lowe grounds turne alwaies to the Strangulation or Glaunders.

When

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When you haue therefore your groundes seuered and vsed as I haue before written, it then resteth that you stock it with Mares, whiche for their Brayne, colour and comely shape, will be profitablie to breed vpon. They straynes, by whiche I meane theyr kindes or generations, I woulde haue from a plaine English breed of the Dain-side, theyr Siers being either Neapolitan Courlers, Spanish Jenets, Turkes, or Barbaries: the nature and propertie of all which Horses, Grison hath writ effectuall.

For the colours of your Mares, I woulde haue them eyther browne daple bayes, fayre daple grayes, or bryght whyte lyards: for theyr shapes thus, of stature tall, but not monstros, a fierie eye, a small heade, a little eare, a firme mane, a strong thinne crest, a long necke, a bigge square brest, a broade backe, a flatte legge, a straight foote, and a hollow hoofe: to whiche when you haue attained, it shall then rest that you chuse a Stallion to watch the beauty and goodnes of your Mares: in choyce of which, if I differ from other Writers, make it no wonder, but pardon me as well to write mine experiance as theyr iudgements: wher I haue made proofe, and seene proofe of all those Stallions they write of, yet finde them nothing so fitte as another Horse, which in our English Authors is obscured.

Master Blundauell, in his third Chapter where he compareth rares together, aduiseith him that shoulde breed a strong Horse for service, to chose for Stallion, eyther a Neapolitan Courser, a High Almaine, a Hungarian, a Flaunder, or a Frierland: for the first being a Courser, I allow him as a most singuler Horse to breed on, for the seconde the Almaine, I disallow him as unsit, for hee is grossly made of nature, slothful, unnimble, cowardly, and so intollerable a burthen to himselfe that hee is more ready in a charge to stand still then trotte. For the Hungarian, I like him not for a Stallion hee hath so many badde shapnes, as a great heade, a narrow nostrell, a small paserne, a sole hoofe, an empie belly, a pynne buttocke, and a long lanke boddie.

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For the Flaunders and Friesland, they be of al y worst, they be thicke, chub-headed, hollow eyed, long backt, flatte buttockt, weake ioynted, especially in the pasterns, alwaies ready to tyre in a miles riding: and so rough hayd about the fetlockes, that to mend their other deformities, in spite of the best keepers, they will never be without the paynes and scratches.

Also, Maister Blundauill adviseh him that will b̄eede Amblers, to chuse for Stallion a Jenet of Spaine, or an Irish Hobbie: and for hym that will b̄eede Runners, a Barbarie or a Turke. Of these I well allow, for they bee good, albeit the Jenet is not so fitte for that purpose: for though he be of high pride and comely shape, yet be theyr paces weake and vncertaine, especially theyr ambles, in which they alwaies waue to and fro, carrying their bodies vncertainly.

Nowe to come to the true Stallion, who for his b̄ane trotte, and pure vertue of valure in the fielde, is a staine to all other Horses: whose comelie and easie ample, may be an eternall instruction to all Aldermens Hackneyes, howe to rocke theyr Maisters into a sound sleepe, whose wonderfull spedē both in shorē and long courses, may make our English Pickers, hold their best runners but Baffles, who by nature hath all things perfect, nothing defective: him I hold a fitte Stallion to b̄eede on, and a fitte beast for hys Maister to hazard his life on, and thys is onely the Courser of Arabia. A Courser I fearme him, because once hapening on an olde wyrting of a Nuncks, written in parchment, about the meeting of Achilles and Hector, writ that Achilles rode on an Arabian Courser.

Thys Horse of Arabia, is of a reasonable stature, neyther to hie nor to lowe, but upright and cleane fashioned, hys head is small, leane and slender, hys nostrell (if he bee angred) wonderfull wide, hys eyes like fire, readie to leape out of hys heade, hys eares sharpe, small, and somewhat long, hys chaule thinne and wide, hys thopell large, hys necks

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necke long, hys crest high, thinne and firme, his back shorft, hys chyne a handfull bzoade and more, hys buttocke long, upright and cleane, the sterne of hys tayle, wel nie so smal as a mans finger, but in strength beyond any other Horse, the hayre thereon so thinne as is possible: hys legges are small and cleane, having no hayre on his fetlocke, his body slender and rounde: in bzeefe, his cote in generall is so fine, that it is not possible almost in any parte of him but his mane and tayle, to catch holde to pull of one hayre. The colour of that Arabian which I haue seene, and which is euен now vnder mine hands, is a most delicate bay, whom if you view in the Sunne, you will iudge him eyther like changeable Satine or cloth of Gold.

Thys Arabian is of nature milde and gentle to hys Ryder and Keeper, but to strangers most cruell: they will byte like Mastifes, if you offer to strike them, they will runne open mouthed at you like a dogge, and the more you strike, the more they will byte, they feare nothing, the night and day is with them all one: and as those Gentlemen report that haue traauled in those Countreyes, they ordinarilie lyue till fifti and threescore yeres.

Thys Horse for a Stallion is peerelesse, for hee hath in him the puritie and vertue of all other Horses. They bee so excellent for traualle, that thys Arabian (of which I haue the ryding) beeing traauailed from a parte of Arabia called Angelica to Constantinople, and from thence to the highermost partes of Germanie by lande, and so by Sea to Englannde, yet was hee so couragious and lyuely, (having no fleshe on his backe) that by no meanes haue coulde bee ruled.

Having gotten your selfe a Stallion of thys Countrey, being young and lustie, which commonlie are the best, or for want of such, (because they bee rare,) one of those which I haue before mentioned, I woulde wishe you thus to breede, in the Moneth of March or Aprell, or from midde March till midde May following; for before and after those times,

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lymes I doe not allow the couering of Mares. The Moone hauing newly changed, and finding your Mare readie for the Horse, which you shall know by her running tw and fro, and by her pride, or els by proving her with some badde stond Jade, I would haue you bring her in an euening into some emptie Barne or wast house, and then your Horse, hauing baene in the scile a weeke at least, put him to her, and let hym abide with her all night, and in the morning when the Sunne is vp take him from her, and feede hym well eyther with Bread or Dates, and at night put him to her againe in like manner, and thus do for thre or four dayes together, provided alwaies that you kepe your Mare during that time from any meate, unlesse it be a handfull or two of new mowne grasse once a day, but in any case no water at all: and in thys order wold I haue you one after one, (so there be betwæn every one thre dayes at the least) couer all your Mares, and you shall finde no way moxe easie, surer, nor safer.

It may seeme in me a poynct of no lesse absurdity then arrogancie, to sette downe this peremptory resolution, of couering of Mares, when Xenophon, Vegetius, Grison, and all our English writers, haue concluded and set downe precepts for the couering of Mares to be abroade, and that the Stallion should run with them in open places, to which opinion I am cleane oposite. If therefore my reasons and practise shall be found in equall ballance with theye former iudgements, I doubt notbut the censures of the wiser, will allow me, though the ignorant carpe at my wrystings.

My first reason therfore is, that that Horse which can be kept within the bounds of a Pale, Reale, or quick-sette hedge, hauing a fayre prospect & liberty to looke ouer them, him I say is not worthy to be bled of, for it doth not shewe that he is of a gentle or good disposition, but of a fearefull, dull, heauy and weake nature: neither can hee be a true Arabian Neapolitan, nor of any good strayne, for no Horse of good courage (much moxe they) will be kept but within some

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some smalles, ouer which they can by no meanes looke, and every one that wil endeuour himselfe to b^erede a god horse, cannot haue a wald ground, but were it so that every one had a wald ground, yet shall you finde many inconueniences. First, (for I haue noted it) many yeres if your Mares be in lust or pride, you shall be in vnture to haue never a Colt-foale, for your Horse being hote and at liberty, in two or three of the first dayes bee will so disorderly spende himselfe, both on the Mares and for want of soode, (for a Stallion will never eate much amongst Mares) that beeing weake & the Mares in pride, they will be so much too strong for him in conception, that you shall b^ered only fillies.

Againe, running amongst your Mares, some will bee ready, some vnready, in so much, that the Horse being couragious, bee will couer the ready Mare so oft, that those which will be ready to be serued after, shall eyther not hold at all, or els bring forth weake and uncomly Foales. Also it is the nature and property of the Arabians and Neapolitans, to be so extreame furious & hote of the Mares, that if they be at they^r owne liberties, they will never leauue courting till they haue kild themselves, and then in tyme of service shall the want of such a Horse be found: as I coulde shew a number of instances were it not needless. To remedy with auoyance and losse, and to be sure of as god or rather better Coltes, I wish you onely to vse the way besore discribed.

Your Mares bee^ring thus couered, I woulde haue you take a diligent regard, that in the Monthes of September and October, they may by no meanes be chased nor stirred, for then are their Foales principally in knitting, in so much that any small straine will make them shut and cast they^r Foales, which is very dangerous. Also haue regard that in those Monthes no stond Jades may come at your Mares, for they will by nature couet the Horse, but if they take him, they will presently cast they^r Foales: and thus much touching the courting of your Mares.

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If I shal now therfore be expedient to treat some what touching the bringing vp of your foales and weaning the. After your Mares haue foaled, I wold haue you let them run in some fresh pasture, that thereby they may haue stoe of milk, to keepe your foales in lust and pride, and in no case to take your foales from them for the space of a yeere, but let them continually run with theyr Dams, unlesse it be some baggage foale that is not worth any thing, for the weaning of them as some do at Martilmas or Chistmas, is such a weakening and plucking back of their strength & groweth, that they hardly recover it in two yeeres after, as I haue found often by profe. Besides, the weaning of them so early, and forcing them to live eyther of Hay or grasse, which at that time is but unsauery fogge, filleth them so full of cold humors through their raw digestion, that they cannot but be incident both to the strangle, the wormes, the great inflamations in their heads, wherof they commonly dy, unlesse they haue present remedy: for if they haue but grasse to feede on whē the daies and nightes are sharpe & stormy, they being weake and tender, will rather pine then grasse, in so much that for want offood they fall away, and so beeing in pouerty, are subiect to every disease.

But some wil say, when the wether is sharpe they may be fotherd with Hay. I answer, that theyr teeth (being tender) wil be so set on edge, that they can by no meanes endure to eate hay, especially so much as shal suffice nature: but were it so as they were able, yet is it so dry a food of it selfe, that it yeldes but small nutritment to a foale of halfe a yeere olde. Where, to the contrary, going with theyr Dams, & hauing such shelter made as aforesaid, their food wil be so wholsom, being for the most part milke, as neither the coldnes of the grasse, nor drines of the hay, of both which they will sometimes feede, shalbe any annoyance to them, but rather serue as phisick helps to keepe the sound, and withall, you shal haue this commodity, the sucking of your foales so long, wil keep your Mares so bare and low of flesh, that when time of yere comes,

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comes, they will be so fitte and apt to receive the Stallion, as you can any waies devise or wish, wheras if their foales be drawne from them, and they themselues haue libertie to rede without eyther travell or working, they will grow so grosse, that by reason of theyr extreame fatnes, the Matrixe or place of conception will be so straitned, that they will eyther not at all holde to the Horse, or holding, bring forth but small foales. And thus much haue I thought good to write, as touching your grounds to breede on, the choyse of your Mares and Stallion, the ordering of them both, and the bringing vp of your young Foales. For other thinges which I haue omitted, as touching the speciall markes of Horses, theyr complexion and colours, theyr sundry kinds, their natures & dispositions, I refer you to Grifon or Blundevill who of those things haue writ sufficiently.

It resteth therefore that I speake as touching the weaning of your Foales, which I woulde wilche in this order. Your Foales hauing run with your Mares the space of a yere, or within a Moneth, in so much that they are readie to foale againe, I would wish you to draw them from their Dams, and lock them in some close house for a night: then in the morning to take them, and to give each of them two or thre slippes of Hauen, and so to let them rest two or thre houres after: this Hauen is a most soueraigne Medicine for the wormes, which will be most aboundant in young Foales, insomuch that if they haue not present remedie vpon the first drawing from their Dammes, they will many times suddainly drop away and die.

Having thus doone, I would haue you to put them in the Close for y purpose before prescribed, where they may runne vntill they shall be found fit for the saddle, prouided alwaies, that they bee neither within the sight or hearing of theyr Dammes for a weeke and more, nor that your filly Foales be suffered to runne with your Coltes, but be kept in severall.

Of the breeding, riding,

CHAP. 2.

The arte of ryding.

How young Colts should be handled, tamed, rydden, and made perfect both for seruice and pleasure.

Vhen your Coltes have attained the age of threé yéeres olde and the vantage, which is frō Aprial or May, till Martilmas or Christmas, it were good you dñe them vppe into some close house, where having god strength of men, you may haulter them, which I would wish to bee done with all the gentlenes and quiet meanes that may be. When your Colt is once haultered, then offer to leade him forth into some Courte or Close, where when he comes, there is no doubt but (not having beene in hande before) he will be unruly, and offer both to runne away and plunge: which when he covets to do, suffer him even as far as your chasse haulter will giue him leaue, and then with a good strength even in his running or leaping, giue him such a twich backe, that you make his necke ready to cracke againe: or els plucke him vpon his buttocks, and saile not but as oft as he strivis to breake away, so oft do you plucke him backe with these suddaine straynes and twitches, the commoditie whereof is this.

If he be a Horse of a thicke, short and strong soze-hand, and withall of wilfull and haughty courage, this straying and over-maisternig him in the haulter, will make him so pliyant of his necke and so tender of his head, that (fearing the like correction) he will neyther offer to breake from his haulter when he shall leade him, nor indanger hys Ryder, with that villainous quallity of running away. Moreouer, this manner of conquering him with the haulter, wil bring him to such a sencible feeling of correction, that when he

shall

and trayning vp of Horses.

shall come to weare Hunsrole, Chaine or Cauzan, al whiche
be many degrēes beyond the haulter in crueltie and ferro,
hys Ryder shall finde him so obedient to his hande, that he
shall place his head where he list, and in one weekes tray-
ning rule the Colt how he list.

But if he be a sullen Jade that wil neither run nor leape,
but onely hang backe, then let some standers by with long
poles or goades beate him and prick him, till you make him
leade uppe and downe gently, not forgetting but to make
much and cherrish hym, when you shall finde him obedient
and plyant to your will. This done, let him be sette vp in
the stable, and pull off his chace haulter for feare of galling
his head too much, and put on a flatte coller of double Lea-
ther. Let his Keeper be alwaies trifling and dwing some-
what about him, eyther robbing or clawing him in one
place or other where he shall find him most ticklish or dain-
tie: still giuing hym kinde wordes, as ho boy, ho boy, or hoila
love, so my nagge, and such like tearmes, till he hane won
him to his will that hee will suffer hym to dresse hym: take
uppe his legges and picke hym in every place: provided al-
waies, (and let both his Rider and Keeper hold it as an es-
peciall rule of god horsmanship,) never to doo any thing a-
bout a Colt, eyther suddainly, hastily, or rudely: but come
to hym softly, doo every thing about hym leasurely, and be
carefull not to fright hym with so much as an euill word: for
whē unskilfull Horsmen wil come to their Horses with
suddaine motions, and violent furies, that makes Horses
learne to strike, to bite, to starte at the saddle, to refuse the
bridle, and to finde boggards at mens faces. Therefore let
all things be done with lenitie and distretion, and yet not
so voyde of correction, but that if hee be a scrubbrune Jade,
which through will & churkynes will withstande hys Ry-
der, you may with a sharp roode correct hym: making hym
as well understand when hee offendeth, as when hee plea-
seth.

When your Colt is thus in the stable made gentle, that

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hee will be curried, rubb, pickt, cold, clothed, scopf, shodde, and ledde vp and downe, eyther to the water or from the water, all which a painfull man will easily performe in one moneth, then would I haue a saddle brought to him, in the gentlest manner that may be. First let him smell to it, then let it rubbe his shoulde, then his side, then his buttocke, and so by degrees set it on his backe, not failing to set it on and take it off many times ere you let it rest: alwaies cherishing him.

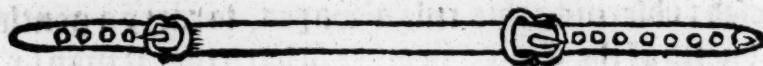
When it is so seated on his backe, then let one on the further side of the Horse deliver you the girthes, and gyrd it on first so slacke as he may scarce feele them, then by little and little draw them straiter, and straiter, till you feele the saddle so firme that it cannot stirre: then with your hande clappe vpon the saddle, at which if he startle, with sayre words encourage him, and clappe harder, not desisting, but one while clapping, another while shaking the saddle, till you finde in the Colte a carelesse regard of the noyse, & that he wil neither shrinke nor stirre for any thing you do about him. Then take a Trench or watring Snaffle, but the Trench I rather preferre, and annoynt it with Honny and Salte, then put it in the Coltes mouth, casting the raynes thereof ouer the Saddle pomell: yet in any case not so strait as eyther it may draw in the Colts heade, or force hym to striue against it, but let it lye in his mouth, that hee may worke and play vpon it at his pleasure.

In this sort let him be trimed every day for the space of a weeke, and so walke abroade in his keepers hand, that hee may be acquainted with the Saddle, with the bridle, stirrops and other implements about him: which being done effectually, his Ryder may with more suretie and boldnesse venture to backe him, which I would wish and haue followed in this order. Let him be saddled as I haue before sett downe, but with great care, so that the saddle may never lyppe side-waies, forwarde, or backwarde, but stand firme in this place.

Then

and trayning vp of Horses.

Then take a Musrole of wrie, then yron & put it on his head, so as it may lie iust upon the strength of his nose, neyther so lowe as it may crushe the tender grissell of his nostrils, nor so hie, that it may by the correction, be afterwards anie blemish to the Horses face, then take a martingale of strong leather, three fingers broade, made in this forme following.



Let the one ende thereof be buckled to the garthes betwene the Horses legges, the other ende to the leather of the Musrole, bat yet so slacke, that the Horse may haue no more but a feeling of the Musrole, whē he shall iert or thow his heade aloft, then put on his Trench, and let his Kēper walke him sayre and softly soorth to some new plowed peice of grounde: where after you haue pausd a space & cherrish the Colte, make offer to put your foote into the stirrop, at which if he find fault and refuse to abide, then chase hym a while about his Kēper on that new plowed grounde, and then cherrish hym and come to him againe and offer the like, which if he refuse then, chase hym againe, and leaue him not till such time as he stand quietly, and suffer you to put your foote in the stirrop.

Then woulde I haue you heave and lift halfe a dozen times, still making proffers, but not getting vp: all which if he abide, cherrish him exceedingly, and then rasing your selfe, gette halfe way vp, which if hee suffer, then the next time

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time get gently into the Saddle, and feate your selfe quietely without moaning or stirring. Place your body upright, your eyes betweene his eares, your legs straight out without spurres, and your rodde upright by your shouder, least if you should hold it low before his eyes it might breed in him some affright or amazement, which were a grosse errore in a Horses first backing.

Beinge thus mounted & well placed, let his keeper offer to leade him forward gently, which if hee doe quietly (as there is no doubt but he will) then let the keeper lay off his hand, and let his Rider mildly put him forward, not coueting to haue him keepe any one way or forrowne, but suffering the Colte to goe as himselfe shall best like, sometimes ouer-shwart, sometimes endwayes, or as hee shall bee disposed: obseruing this rule alwayes, to carry a gentle upright hand of the Colte, neyther so hard that it may by any meanes eyther moue stay in hym, or force him to finde faulte at the correction, or wrythe his mouth or necke neither so slacke, that he may eyther winne the head of you to put it betweene his fore-legges, which they will most comonally couet, or make proffer to runne away by reason of so great liberty, which to the best Horses is most naturall. Therefore I say, carry a gentle hande, so as you may haue a felling of the Colte, and the Colte no more but a perfect say of your hand, vniuersall extremity compell you. And because the hand is the onely instrument, and chiefe guide to bring a Horse to his perfection, I will before I goe any further, shew both the use of the hande in the first backing and also the carrying of the raynes.

Beinge seated in your Saddle as is before mentioned, take the rayne of your bridle and solde the one side ouer the other, making each side both of an even length, & so short, that you may haue the Colts head at commandement, then lay on both your hands, the one a handfull distant from the other, and do not draw your hands to the Saddle pome, or plucke them close into your body, but place them ouer the

and trayning vp of Horses.

the midſt of his crest, pulling his head ſtill upwarde and a-loſt, not drawing it in as to bring him to an uniozunitie of rayne, for that ſhal be but a marring of his mouth, and the firſt rule to bring a comely fore-hand to an euill ſhow: but as I ſaid, lift your hands ſtill upwarde, ſuffering them alwaies to goe and come with eafe motions, onely to thys end, that you may gather vppre his necke to the uttermoſt height, that arte or nature wil by any meaſures ſuffer it.

Nowe forasmuch as ſome Horses, haue naturallie ſuch good fore-hands and ſuch comely raynes, that the Ryder needeth little laþer and leſſe arte, as for example, hee that hath a long large upright necke, a wide chaule and a daintie mouth, otherſome ſo imperfectly framde by nature, that though the Ryder vſe extreame industry and much arte, yet if he haue not the very ground and abſolute knowledge of horſemanship, he ſhall never bring him to ſtaiednes, comli-nesſe or good ſhow, as thofe which be ſhort neckt, narrowe chauld, thicke headed, and deade mouthed. And ſith theſe contraries, muſt haue contrary meaſures to bring them to theiſe perfections, because lenity to him that is dul and ſlubberne, will from a little, bring him to iuſt nothing doing, and cruelty to him that is free, apt and couragious, is the hie way not onely to marre him, but alſo to kill him: and because the onely arte of ryding, conſiſteth in the making of a comely, ſtaied, and well fashiond rayne, I will heere ſet downe the manner, howe they ought both kindes of them to be trayned and taught, drawing all the natures, disposi-ſtions and vmoſs of Horses, into theſe two heades or bran-ches, Dulneſſe and Freeſenes.

Under thys worde dulneſſe, I concludē ſuch as be hea-ue naturall, ſlow, vnapt, churliſh, alwaies crauing correcti-ōn, reſtie and forgetfull: under this worde freeſenes, I con-clude thofe that be light, nimble, couragious, apt, that wil catch a leſſon from his Ryder ere it be fully taught him, and is alwaies ready for moſe then can be put vnto him, there-ſore I will beginne firſt (because they aſke moſe labour

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and arte) with those kinde of Horses which I learned du. Having backt your Horse as is before prescribed, and made him to receive you off and on at your pleasure, which may be done in a day or two, then enter into the nature and disposition of the Horse, (which who so cannot finde, let hym neyther professe nor expect to be a Horseman.) then finding him to be of nature dull and untowarde, neyther apt to prouide pace nor rayne, in any case neyther offer him lesson nor King, but beeing mounted on his backe, and having paule & settled your selfe, thrust him out into a good round trotte, the length of twentie or forty score, all the way with your hands working vp his heade aloft: and then offer to stoppe him, by drawing in your hand more firme and hard then you were wont in the working vppe of his heade, at which if he offer to thrust downe his head, and will not stay, thrust him forward as farre againe, and then offer him the stoppe, prouided alwaies you keepe him in a swift trotte, in which if he proue slothfull, as no doubt but he will, then reuiue hym with a sharpe rodde, with your voyce, and with the ierking of your legges and bodie forward at once.

If at the second offer, he refuse to yeld in his heade or stoppe, then at hym the thirde tyme, the fourth and the fift, till you haue trotted him a mile or some what more: then turne him homeward, and exercise him after the same manner, which peraduenture will the first day nothing at all prouale with him, but be you carelesse, & in any case stryne not with hym, or seeke by strong hand to ouercome him, for so you shall marre hys mouth, teache hym manie knauish qualities, and no more make his heade moue then a great Drake: but take hym out the second day, and then trot hym forth two miles, and alwaies in twelue score, sixe score, or twentie score, as you finde your ground or feele your Horse, offer him the stop, which if he refuse, prouale not, but take him out the third day, the 4. and 5. increasing his trauell as his daies increase. And if you finde in him an ability of body and strength, to which you must haue great respect, & onely

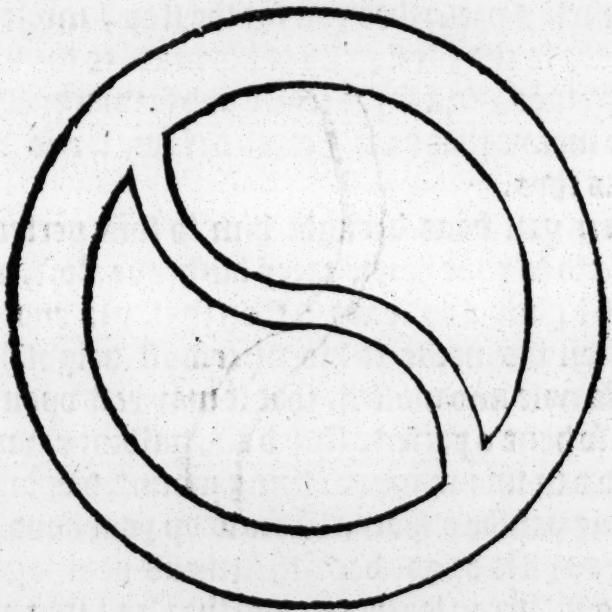
and trayning vp of Horses.

an vntelward stubernes and vnaptnes, hindres what you
goe about, then spare not to laboz him two or thre hours
together about the fieldes, til by this your laboz & toyle you
make him yeld to your hand, which you shal no soone per-
ceiue but immediatly make much of him, cherriſh him, light
fro[n] his backe, and giue him grasse or greene corne if there
be any nere you: and faile not but exercise him thus for a
weeke or a fortnight, in which ſpace you may make him ſo
well acquainted with your hand, that when ſoeuer you ſhal
but ſtraine your bridle rayne, he will yeld and ſtop at your
pleaſure. It may be the firſt day you trot him forth, you ſhal
ſinde him of ſuch a gentle mouth, that at the firſt proffer hee
will ſtop, yet couet to haue his head betwene his legs, and
trot but ſlowly and like a Jade: which if he do, the looke
what trauell I preſcribed you for the ſtop, imploie the ſelſe
ſame, onely to the rayſing vp of his head, to the bringing of
him to lightnes, to a fayre trotte and forwardneſſe of way,
which no meane that euer I tryed or ſaw, wil ſo ſone bring
to paſſe as thys.

When you haue brought him to this perfection that
he will yeld to your hand, carry his heade aloft, and trotte
forth both lightly and freely: then ſhall you endeouour (ha-
ving gotten his necke to his vttermoſt height,) to bring
downe his noſe and muſſell, that it may reſt vpon his tho-
pell, and ſo haue a perfect, ſtaied and gallant rayne, which
you ſhal do in this manner: being mounted vpon his back
and hauing paſde a ſpace, the draw vp your hand, at which
if he offer to yeld or goe back, then throuw your legs out ſtrif-
ly vpon your ſtirrop leathers, and that will ſtay him, then
looke whiſter your Martingale be ſtriffe or slack, if you find
it slack, then let ſome ſoteman ſtanding by draw it ſtraiſter
yet in any caſe not too ſtraiſt, but ſo as the Hoſle may reſt
vpon it and no more, then trot him forth into ſome grauelo
earth or newe plowed grounde, but the grauelo earth I ra-
ther preferre, because it is more finer ſot-holde, and not ſo
labourſome to trauaile on: being come theſher, looke whe-

Of the breeding, riding,

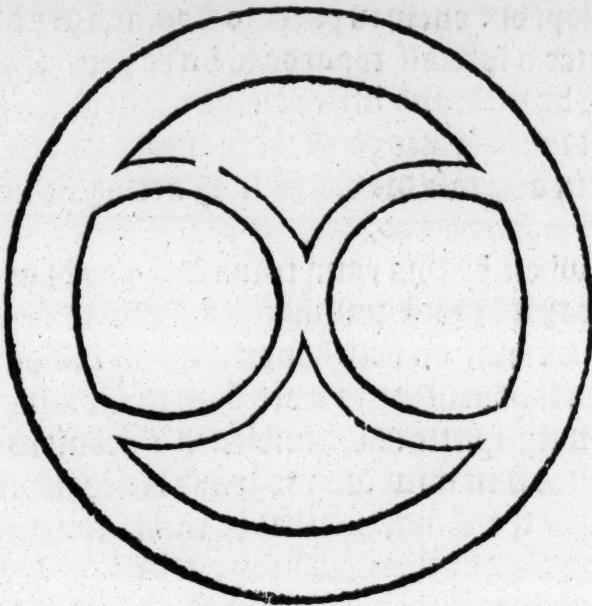
ther your Martingale continue his former stynesse or no, which if it do not, (as there is no likelihooode it will,) then drawe it againe to his former straitnesse, and then put toward your Horse, and vpon a soft and easie foote, pace, holding hys head upright, and his body straight, marke out a large King, being at the least forty yarde in compasse, about the which walke him vpon your right hand thre times, then drawing the right hand rayne a little more firme, and laying the calfe of your left legge closer to his side, pace out within your King two halle circles, the first on your right hand, the latter on your left, which will be a plaine Roman Cee, in thys forme following.



Thys done, then walke about your large King thre symes on your left hand, & then change within your King as you did before, obseruing for your left hande your left rayne and your right leg, then will your large King haue two whole Kinges within the same, as thys figure following sheweth.

Then

and trayning vp of Horses.



When on your right hand walke him other thre times, (because you must holde it so; a generall rule in horsman-shyppe, alwaies to end on that hande you begunne) and so trotte him straight forward twenty yards, and there stoppe him and cherrish him: which done, dwalwe in both your hands even together, and make him goe backe a pace or two, which if he refuse to do, then ease your handes & pull them in againe so gently as may be, neuer ceassing, but letting them come and goe till he yeld and goe backe, which I am sure he will instantly do, vnlesse he be a wonderfull vnrule and restle Jade: which if he be, then must you haue a foote-man to stande by, who with a cudgell beating him vpon the nose, and you with your rod beating him vpon his foote-legges, enforcē him perforce to goe backe, which when hee doth, immediatly cherrish him, and then taking compasse enough so; feare of making him weake neckt, turne him about, and downe the same furrowe pace him to the King againe, where you may exercise him in his lesson as

Of the breeding, riding,

you did before. In this manner would I haue you for foure or five daies to practise your Horse, not suffering him to trot or gallop, but onely to pace, to stop, and goe backe, ha-
ving alwaies a speciall regarde to keepe your Martingale stiffe, that by little and little you may win in his head, tyll you haue it in that place you desire, where when it is, then stay, and in any case drawe your Martingale no straigh-
ter.

Nowe when by this your frauile, you haue brought your Horse that he will willingly pace this Ring, & make his change within, on both hands without compulsion, then may you well aduenture to trotte him in the same, making him do it with spirite and nimblenes : prouided alwaies that if you find him vnwilling to make his changes on both hands within the Ring, and that he rather couets to moone his necke and heade then his body, all which shoulde goe euuen, & equally together, then make your changes in this manner.

When you would haue him turne on your right hand, draw your left rayne straight, and so hold it, then moouing gently your right hand rayne, lay the calve of your left leg close to his side, & with your rod on his left shoulder, make him come in on your right hand as your selfe would, and so likewise for your left hande use the like contrary meanes, which when you haue sound by experiance to preuaile, and that by this meanes and exercise, he will both pace and trot this Ring with good courage, (which you must cheefely re-
spect,) and that he wil make his stop close and well, and at the motion of your hande retire, which in one Monethes practise (at the most) you may at ease perorme, then shall it be requisite you teach him to galloppe the same Ring in this sort.

First when you come into the field, as I haue before prescribed, gently pace him about your Ring, that he may thereby know about what hee goeth, then put him to his trotte, and force him to trotte it with great life, still thru-
Ring

and trayning vp of Horses.

Sting him forward with your seke and body, till you make him gallop, then hauing gallopt a stroke or two, drawe in your hand, and make him but trotte againe: then hauing trotted a while, make him gallop somewhat more then he did before, and then trotte, and thus increase your gallop by little and little, as first a stroke or two, then halfe the King, then threē parts, and at length all the King rounde about, but by no meanes for a day or two let him galloppe your changes.

And note heere, that although I sette you downe this abrupt manner of beginning to gallop, yet neuerthelesse, in this as in the rest, you must obserue your threē times on a hand, as to pace once about, to trotte once, and gallop once, or to pace the one halfe of the King, trotte the other, gallop an other, and then pace againe, as your owne discretion shal moue you, till you finde in your Horse (through thys maner of instruction) such a readines, that but mouing eyther your legge, body, rodde or voice, he will instantly take his galloppe: which being perceived, as no doubt but you shall within threē or fourre daies ryding, then may you take this order.

When you begin in the morning, first pace him thrice about your King on your right hand, and then changing do as much on your left hand, then change againe, and trotte thrice on your right hand, and thrice on your left, then gallop thrice on your right hand, thrice on your left, and thrice on your right hand againe, then gallop straight forth-right forty yardeſ or more, and there, by drawing your hand euen, firme, and at leſure, make him ſtoppe and ſtand ſtill a while, then put him backe two or threē paces, and let him ſtande ſtill without mouing for a good ſpace, neyther doe you your ſelfe eyther ſirre your legges or bodie, but onely with your hand, voyce, and the bigge ende of your rodde, claue him and make much of him, thereby to encourage him in his well doing: And after this ſorte and manner (as I haue heere preſcribed) woulde I haue you exercise him

Of the breeding, riding,
him for thre w^{ee}kes or a Moneth, if you finde him dull or
vntowarde.

Now, for that sundry obseruacions are to be obserued
in this lesson, I will so farre digresse from my purpose, as
first to let you understand them. Note therefore that in this
lesson as in all other, you must haue an especiall regard that
your Hors^e carry a gallant rayne, his head round and lofty,
without eyther thrusting his nose out like a Pygge, or put-
ting his heade betweene his legges like a scarefull Beare-
whelpe, which you shall not bring to passe by haling or pul-
ling at his mouth, but by keepeing his Martingale stiffe, and
by feeding his mouth with a gentle hand, y alwaies comes
and goes with sweete motions. Note that when you gal-
lop him on your right hande, if hee eyther come not in so
round as you would haue him, or if hee throwe his hinder
parts out of the Ring, as many Horses will, that then you
correct him, by beating him on the flancke on the leste side,
with the in side of your leſt legge, which if it preuaile not,
then with your spurre strike him, and with your rod on his
leſt buttock: which will in once or twice going about, make
hym gladde to keepe hys Ring: and so for the other hande,
use the like meane on the other side.

Note that when you make your changes on eyther
hand, in which you draw your Hors^e into a straight com-
pas, that than you pull your bridle raines more straight
then before: and putting the calues of your legges close to
your Hors^e sides, you erte them forwarde againe with a
good strength, not ceasing but so to do, till you come again
into your large Ring, the effect whereof is this: the bring-
ing of the calues of your legges to your Hors^e sides, will
in hys galloppe make him rayse vpp^e his fore-parts, and
then the erting of your legges forward, will so put on your
Hors^e, that not staying, his hinder legges will followe hys
fore-legges in such comely sorte, that as if hee were taught
to beate an artificiall turne, even with such nimblenesse,
strength, and comely grace will he make his changes: and
by

and tayning vp of Horses.

and by this meanes, when hee shall be taught to make hys turns, you shall find him more apt, ready, and a thousand times more free from any manner of vice belonging to that lesson.

Therefore in this, vse great labour and dilligence, especially in keeping iust time with your legge and hand, for if eyther your legge and hand goe so very fast, that the horse cannot keepe time with you, or if your motions be so slow, that the Horse must stay for you, or if in stedde of yalue of your legge you give the spurre, then be you assured, you do not make but marre, for as the one doth help, the other doth correct: and the difference betwixt them, who cannot judge.

Neuerthelesse, if the Horse be dull and stubburne, of which kind I most intreate, for in them is the depth of arte to be tryed, and that you find the value of your legge wil not quicken him, then it shall be needfull that you vse the even stroke of both your spurres, which hating ruined him, then vse the calues of your legges, and as oft as he wareth heauie and dull, so oft vse your spurres and rodde, and not otherwise in this lesson. Note that when you galloppe your Horse forth-right in the even forrow to give him his stop, that a little space before you stoppe him, you thrust him out with more force and courage then before, that thereby in the stoppe he may couch his hinder loynes the closer, and make his stoppe more firme and comely. Note that if in the stoppe he will not couch his hinder loynes, but will altogether trust to his fore-legges, which is both vnsure and vnseemely, that then you chuse such a pece of earth to ryde vpon, as your even forrowe may be desending downe the knole of some hil, where in the deepest descent, you may obserue alwaies to make your Horse stoppe, by which means you shal both make him to yeld his hinder parts, and also if the ground where by chaunce you shall ride him, be loose and vncertaine, rather then he wil ouer-shoote his ground, he will stop vpon his buttors.

D

Note

Of the breeding, ryding,

Note that when you make your Horse goe backe, if hee
thrust his hinder parts out of the furrow and goe crooked-
lie, that then with the calve of your legge on that side which
he swarueþ on, you correct him, in which if he persist, then
use your rodde, yet but in gentle sort, and some-times your
spurre, and that but seldom.

After thus your Horse can pace, trotte, and gallop your
Ring, and make his stoppe in godsort, which be well assu-
red hee doth perfectly and readily, ere you offer him any
newe lesson, it shall be necessarie that for a grace, and beau-
tifying of what hee doth, that then you teach him to ad-
uaunce before : which as it doth adorne, so doth it carrie
great profitte and commoditie, and therefore you may bring
him unto it in this manner. Ryde him into some beaten
bie-way which is eyther granell or sandie, and there trotte
him forward a dozen yardes or there about, and then make
him stoppe, and in the stopping, give him the values of both
your legges even together, and also your boyce, by letting
your tongue parte sharplie from the rose of your mouth,
together with the noyse of your rodde shaken in your hand :
which at the first will peraduenture but moue in your horse
a stamaring or amazement, but be you carelesse, and trotte
him forward againe as farre as you did before, and there
offer him the like stoppe, and the like motions, at which if
he refuse to aduaunce, and offer to runne backe, then thrust
him forward with your legs, and solicite him, till you make
him take vp but one of his legs, which when you perceiue,
immediatly cherish him, and let him paue a space, then
trotte him forward, and do as you did before, continuing
this manner, till you finde your Horse understandeþ your
meaning.

But what for want of use and nimblenesse hee will not
performe, or do it according to your minde, when this you
finde, which you shall perceiue by his lifting vp of one leg,
or by aduancing of both vpon compulsion or great correcti-
on, then shal you laboþ him in this lesson, alwaies correc-
ting

and trayning vp of Horses.

ting him when he is vntoward, and cherishing him when he gineth any shew of likelihode to performe your will, till such time that you haue made him, that he will vpon y moving of your leg to his side, aduaunce himselfe before, carrying his head in his true place, and taking his legs vp euē together, in such sort as the true arte of horsmanshippe requires.

When thus hee will aduaunce, then shall you exercise him to stoppe vpon fowt-pace, and to aduaunce withall, after that, vpon his trotte both slow and swift to stoppe and aduaunce: and lastly, vpon his gallop to stop and aduaunce. Now for such notes and obseruations, as are to be obserued during the teaching of thys, I will heere sette down. First note that when you stoppe your Horse, and compell him to aduaunce, that you do not hang vpon his mouth, or presse it too soore, for that is the ready way to spoyle all, and make him runne away, but onely carry such a gentle firme hand, as may no more but stay him from pressing forwarde, nay let your hand be such, that hee may rather haue libertie to presse forward a pace or two, then by your extreme pulling of him, that he may haue his mouth duld: and by that meanes, not onely winne the head from you, but be as new to begin, as if he had never beene haultred.

Note, that if he chavnce (being at the first ignorant of your meaning,) to presse forwarde two or thre paces, that then you make him retire and goe backe, iust so much as he went forward, that thereby he may know hee did offend, and therefore after adread to doo the like.

Note, that if in a dayes riding or two, ne thre, you can not bring him to that perfection you woulde, that then you be not discouraged, but continue your labour, for those Horses that are the slowest of conceit, and hardest to understande theyr Riders meaning, beeing once brought to know what they must do, are alwaies the surest holders, and ever after, y perfectest performers of any lesson, what soever.

Of the breeding, ryding,

Note, that if hee eyther aduaunce too hie, or when you woul'd not haue him, as the best mettald Horses most comonly will doe, that then with a good cudgell you beate him vpon the soze-legges, or with the great ende of your rodde, betwene the eares correct him, and vndoubtedly he will reforme that abuse.

Note, that after he will aduaunce perfectely and in order, that then in every stoppe when you make him aduaunce, that you make him do it twice, thrice, and sometimes four times together, without intermission, and then to stande still, the profit whereof you shall find, when you come to teach your Horse to do the Coruert capriole, and such like salts of pleasure, to which this is the perfect path-way and guide.

Now forasmuch as I am in matters of service, I will follow that purpose, and heereafter come to things of pleasure. When your Horse can absolutely well do all these lessons before mencioned, which by continuall travell, use, and exercise, you must bring him unto, for in any case you must offer no newe lesson till the olde be most perfect, least by making a confusion in the Horses sence, and so want of true conceite and vnderstanding: he be brought to doinck nothing, as many vnskilfull Horsemen do at this day, who will striue to make their Horses gallop their Ringes, stop, turne, aduaunce, goe backe, and all in one morning: never considering, that a Horse is a beast, whose capacity can conceiue no more then a beast, which absurdity I wish the wiser sort to eschew.

Having therefore as I said, your Horse perfect in these lessons, especially that he will gallop the Ring before specified, which Ring in effect, containeth all other Ringes used by our English Ryders: yet neverthelesse I woulde haue you practise your Horse in one other Ring more, which albeit as touching the making of a Horse ready and perfect, it hath vq more vertue then the former: and that what Horse soever can gallop the first, must of force consequentlie with

more

and trayning vp of Horses.

more easie gallop this, yet for because this in service is in
daly and hourelly use, as well in charging and annoyng the
Enemie, as in safe-garding the Riders person from shotte,
or such like mischiefes, I will heere set it downe as a lesson
as needfull as any other what so ever, teaming it by the
tytle of gallopping the fielde, the figure whereof is this.



The manner of bringing your Horse to do thys lesson, is thus, first marke out upon your right hande in a fayre pace, a Ring of a reasonable size, being about a three yarde over every way, then another on your left hand ioyning to the former, and so making your Ringes still forward, make a third on your right hand againe, which done, put your Horse into his galloppe and as you did pace the Ringes, so let him gallop them backe againe: and then putting him straight forwarde twentie or so thyd yarde, make your stop and aduancement, thus would I haue you euerie morning when you bring your Horse foorth, to teache him.

After you haue trotted and gallopt your Ring first of all mentioned, finding him of sufficient strengthe and abilitie, after some little rest and ease, let him galloppe these latter Ringes, which I teame gallopping the fielde. And note that for any certaine number of turnes in this lesson, or any other certaintie what so ever (sane the carrying of his head, which must alwaies keepe his true place in al lessons,) there is none to be respected, but all so to be refered to the Ry-

Of the breeding, ryding,

vers discretion. Therefore the Ryder must haue a great regard, that in this lesson hee put not the Horse beyonde hys strength, or force him to gallop, longer then he shall find the Horse of himselfe willing to presse forward: for if he be ouer-toyld, and brought to a wearines and sloth, he will not onely learne to prouerestie, but also beeing young and tender, put forth splynts, spatiens, ring-bones, and such like soule diseases to bring him to lamenes.

Note that for any vice incident to this lesson, (if the Ryder haue him perfect in the former,) there is none, because in effect, these Kings and the former King is all one, saue that these be in a larger manner, which is moze easie: and in the first, is a certaine order and method to be vsed, and in these none, but onely a confusion, yet a care of true tyme keeping. Note, that when your Horse can perfectly wel gallop the fielde, that then you shall not neede to exercise him in it aboue once in a weeke.

Now hauing thus farre continued my purpose, I will consequently forward to the other lessons, in which there is moze arte, and greater curiositie. And first of all, hauing your Horse perfect in these lessons before prescribed, you shall then teach him to turne readily on both hands, and for that thers be sundry manner of turnes, as some strayte, some large, some close, some lostie, I will shew you howe to bring your Horse to do them all perfectly. First therfore, you shall teach your Horse to make that turne which we searne (not having any apt English word) Incauallare, to lappe one thing ouer another.

Thys kinde of turne, is the ground of all other turnes, and by it, the rest are attained to with moze ease: this manner of turne, is to keepe your Horses hinder parts firme in a place, and make him come about with his foze partes, lapping his outmost foze legge ouer his inmost as hee turneth, in this sort. Trotte your Horse straight downe some euern furrow, and there stoppe him, and stande still a while, then drawing vp your bridle rayne somewhat firme, yelde your

and trayning vp of Horses.

your bridle hand a little , but so little as may be , towardes your right side, then with the calve of your legge on his left side, and your rodde on his left shoulder, make him (so standing) without any larger compasse , to turne his foze-parts that way which his hinder parts were, which if he doo willingly , cherrish him : and then making that halse circkle a complete round one , sette him as hee stooode before . Thus as you did on your right hande, doo so likewise on your left, ussing the like helpe with your right legge, and your rodde on his right shoulder , then cherrish him , and so doing the like on your right hand againe , that you may ende where you begunne. light from his backe, and give him a handfull of grasse if there be any neere you.

So walking him vp and downe a while for his ease, you may take his backe againe , and doo as you did before, increasing still his turnes , as you see him increase in perfectnesse and willingnes , till such time as you haue him so readie, as vpon the motion of your legge and hand, he will flie about so swiftly & so oft , as you shall eyther offer or desire. Now for observations and notes in this lesson, these be they : first you shall vnderstande when you offer hym thys lesson, if he refuse vpon the mouing of your legge and hand to turne, and will coate to reare, or doo such like dysorderly acts, that then vpon the first proffer of such disorder, you doo but slacke the raynes of your bridle , and with your hande vppon his crest keepe him downe , offering him againe to turne , which if neverthelesse hee will not , then drawe the right side raine somewhat straiter , then the left, yet in any case, not so much that his head may goe a hayre breadth before his body, but moue altogether, at which if he make any stir, then with your rod on his left shoulder, giue him a good iert that may make him stir, and doubt not but he will then turne, which when he offers, immediatly followe him with your hand and leg til he haue gone halse about , where you may then pause to cherrish him . Note furthermore , that if hee refuse to moue his foze partes and offer to come

about

Of the breeding, ryding,

about with his hinder, that then you mete his hinder parts so mouing, with your rodde, and vpon his buttocke correct him, making him keepe his hinder parts firme and fast ; if your rodde be not a correction sufficient, then may you vse sometimes your spurre in his flancke, both which, if you finde preuaile not, then must you cause him to pace out a little narrow ring, not aboue a yarde, or a yard and a halfe ouer-thwarte, which you must make him tredre one while on one hand, another while on another, sometimes by the space of a quarter of an houre, sometimes more : and lette him do it continually on his foote-pace, and not on his trot. Thys shall bring him to great lightnes on his fore-parts, and make him repose such trust to his hinder, that you shal bring him vnto the incauallare, as your selfe would wish or desire.

Note that if he do it willingly on the right hand, and not without compulsion on the left, that then you alwaies beginne and end on your left hand, as you did before on your right. Note that when you turne him on your right hand, if he do not bring his left legge ouer his right, but bringes it sometimes short, sometimes vnder, and so fooorth ilsanouredly, that for such offence you vse no other correction but still to labour him the more in this lesson : for by such laboour he shall come to vnderstand his faulte, and by the knocking of one of his legges vpon another, correct himselfe enough for that vice.

Note that the moe hee lappeth his outmost legge ouer his inmost, the better and more comely shall his turne be. Note that the more you follow him in his turne with your hand and legge, the further you compell him to lay hys legs one ouer another. When therefore your Horsse can set thys close turne vpon the ground, both swiftly and in perfection, then shal you procede to teach him beate a large ring turne loftly, which at this day amongst our English Horse-men is most in vse, and it is to be done in this manner following.

You

and trayning vp of Horses.

You must pace out a little narrow Ring, some 4. yarde
or there aboues in compasse, and vse to walke your Horsse in
the same, vntill such time that you perceiue him so readie,
that he will pace it willingly, carrying his head and bodie
both firme together, not offering to ffe out, or vse any dis-
orderly motion: whiche when you find, then shal you as you
walke him about the Ring, on your right hande, with your
voyce and calme of your left legge, and withdrawinge your
bridle rayne a little more firme, cause him to aduaunce,
whiche so soone as he doth, immediatly by the thrusting of
both your legs forward againe, make him pace forward as
he did before, and in his pacing cherish him, that hee may
understand he did your will: then hauing so paced a while,
make him aduaunce againe, & doe in all thinges as you dyd
before. This may you do thre or 4. times on your right
hand, and then make the like Ring on your left hande, and
with the helpe of your right leg, do in this as in the other,
not forgetting to make your ending on your right hand, as
you did in other lessons. But by the way note this, that in
any case you do not end vpon your aduaancement, but vpon
his pace or trotte, for if you do, you shall bring him to
a reslie qualitie, that vpon his aduaancement he will stand
still whether you will or no. When he will therefore pace
this Ring, and with the helpe of your legge, aduaunce and
goe forward, then shall you as soone as hee hath aduanced
and gone a steppe forward, make him aduaunce again, and
so pace the Ring about, and do the like at your second go-
ing about, whiche if he do in good order, you shal then cherish
him, but not stand still, for in this lesson, horses wil couet to
stand & be slothful. When this is perfect, then make him ad-
uaunce, and goe a step or two forwarde, thre or four times
together, increasing this lesson still by degrees, till throught
your daily labo: & vse, you bring your horse to that perfecti-
on, that as you couch your leg to his side, so wil he aduaunce,
and as you thrust forwarde your legges, so will he follo: w
with hys hynder legges even together, beating the Ring

Of the breeding, riding,

With such aduaancementes round about, both so oft, so large and so straite as your selfe will, still keeping that time with his legges and body, that you do with your legs and hand. And this knowe, that the cheefest arte and grace in horsemanship, is true time keeping.

Note that in this lesson, if the Rider be discreete, and will take time and leasure with his Horse, there will happen no vice, vntesse it be such as are before specified in the former lessons, together with corrections due to the same. But if the Rider be an unskilfull man, which will force his Horse to doe that in a day, which shoulde aske a fornightis labour, then be you sure there will happen more mischiefes in this one lesson, then in all the other mentioned before, as restinesse, running away, writhing his heade alwy, chekking at the bridle, and such like: the least of which will aske a Monethes worke to reclaime them. And siche they come rather through the unskilfulness of the man, then either the vntowardnesse or badde disposition of the beast, I will heere omitt them, meaning to treate thereof in another place.

Note that this turne, of all other turnes is most beaufiful, most gallant, and most assured and strong, both for man & Horse, it is most in use in seruice, especially in that manner of fight, which our Englishe Souldiers teame fighting at the croope. Note, that if in thy turne you finde your Horse at any time slothfull, or that he will leauie before you would haue him, that for such offence, you use the euene stroke of both your spurres, and a little to check him in the mouth with your bridle hand, which is a present helpe: yet would I not haue you use it oft, but at some speciall tymes, when other corrections saile.

Heere could I spende a great deale of wort paper, and more idle time, in telling you of sundry of her turnes, and in distinguishing of halfe turnes from whole turnes, & whole turnes from double turnes: heere could I speake of yturne which Grison calleth Volta raddoppiata, also of that which

he

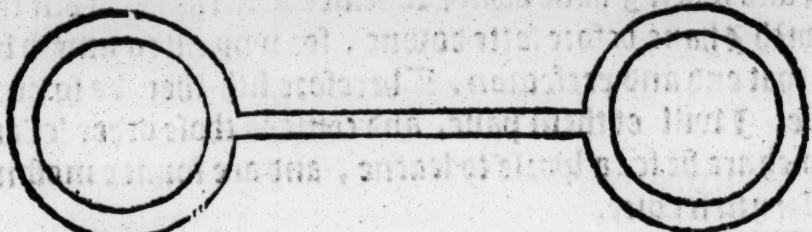
and trayning vp of Horses.

he calleth Lacrametta, and our English Riders Chamber-
ta, and when I haue done, conclude of nothing els but that
which I haue before sette downe, for why all commeth but
to that end and perfection. Therefore sith they be so need-
esse, I will let them passe, and come to those other lessons
which are fit for a Horse to learne, and are founde most ne-
cessary in service.

Hauing your Horse perfect in what is before expressed,
you shall then teach him to manage truly, just and well: I
neede not haere to interpret unto you, the signification of
this worde manage, neither howe need vntill a lesson it is in
service, because both are sufficiently done in another more
absolute Author. Of manages there be thre kynnes, ma-
nage with halfe rest, manage with whole rest, manage
without rest: for the two former kynnes of manages, I
find no reason why a man should bestow any particular la-
bour to traine his Horse onely vnto them, sith they be of no
such vse as the last is, neither do they carry the like grace
that it doth. And for mine owne part, sith I vse them but as
introductions or guides to the latter, and sith every Horse
that can manage without rest, can manage eyther wylb
halfe rest or whole rest, I will haere conclude them all thre
in one, vnder the tytle of managing without rest.

To make your Horse therefore to manage perfectly and
well, you shall take thys order: beeing come into some
grauelde hie way, of breadth sufficient for a large King, and
long enough for a managing course, you shall first on your
right hande pace out a King, containing the circuite of ten
or twelue yarde compasse: hauing markt that out so as
you may sufficiently discerne it, pace then your Horse
straight forward, some fortie or fiftie yarde, and there on
your left hande, marke out another King of lyke compasse
to the first, according to the manner and order of thys fi-
gure following.

Of the breeding, riding,^{and}



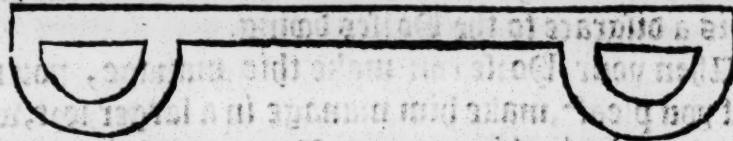
Thys done, put your Horse into his trot, and make him trot downe your even furrow to your first King, at which when he comes, make him stop & aduance, and then imme- diately vpon his aduance, thrust him forward, & make him trot about your right hand King, then trot downe the fur- row to your leſt King, at which when you come, first stop and aduance, and then trot about the King, and so batte a- gaine, not ſuffering your Horse by any meane to ſtande or ſtay vpon his aduancement, but preſently to goe forwarde with all.

In this ſorte exercise your Horse two or thre dayes, after which time, I woulde haue you when your horse hath trotted your King about, to put him into a gentle galloppe, and to gallop downe the ſtraight furrow to the other King, where, vpon your gallop make him stop and aduance, and then trot the other King about, and ſo gallop batte againe, ſtopping, aduancing, and trotting about the King. After he will doe this perfectly, you shall then make him, hauing gallopt downe the furrow and made his ſtop and aduance- ment, to gallop the Kinges also, in which I woulde haue you exercise him a weeks at the leaſt.

Thys warkes exercise, will bring your Horse to ſuch perfectnes, that he wil do all this of himſelfe, without any helpe of his Rider: that beeing perceiued by you, you may then ſafely aduenture to bring thole your Kinges into a moze ſtraiſt and narrowe compasse, according to the forme of thys figure following.

Every

and trayning vp of Horses.



Every day making them lesse and lesse, till such time that you bring it into so small a ring, that as soone as you haue stopt, (which stopt must not be perceived by the standers by) you immediatly ease your hand again, and putting him forward with your legs, turne him roundly as it were in the Incauallare, save that this must be done more loftily, and so having made this turne on your right hand, gallop backe to your left ring, and do the like on your left hand, contyniting these turnes, no longer then you shal find your Horse to do it with a god grace and courage. This kinde of manage, is of all lessons in horsmanship most needful and artificiall, for in it, your Horse must stopt, aduaunce and turne, all in one instant.

Note, that in this lesson abone all other, your Horse must vse the least disorder with his head or body, but in it keepe his rayne most perfect and gallant: therefore during the syne that your Horse doth manage, be sure to carry a more strong and sure hand then in any other lesson. Note that in managing you must keepe as iust time in your gallop as in your turne, and that the time you keepe in each, be all one. Note that as in your turne, you draw vp your bridle hande, to make your horse stopt, and ease it again to make him goe forward in his turne, so in his galloppe you must drawe vp your hand, to keepe his head in his true place, and also ease it again to sweeten his mouth, and make him to ryde with more pleasure, whereas if you holde your hande alwaies in one stay, you wil not onely dull and make dead his mouth, but also make him ride unpleasantly, and when you offer to stopt him, make proffer to breaake away with you. Note that in this lesson, you carry your body straight & upright, your legges in their true place, your rodde as it were your

Of the breeding, riding,

sword, on the right side of your heade, and be carefull that you vse no vncomly motion, for any vnseemelitte in the man, is a disgrace to the Horses doing.

When your Horse can make this manage, you may then if you please, make him manage in a larger sort, which is very comely, in this manner. Pace out a King of five or sixe yarde compasse on your right hande, and then pacing downe the furrow as is before saide, marke out another on your left hand of the same compasse, then put your Horse into a gentle galloppe, and beeing come to your right hande King, there making a slight kind of stop and aduancement, force your Horse to beate the King about, in such sort as I shalld you before, where I tell you how to make your horse to beate a large turne loftily: helping him with the calves of your legs, your hande and your rodde, then gallopping downe to your left King, do the like there. This kinde of manage, though it be some what painefull then the other, yet if the Horse be of mettall that doth it, it carrieth such a god grace, that to the standers by which shall behold it, it will be wonderful pleasing.

Nowe when this is perfected, it resteth that you teache your Horse to passe a swift and strong cariere, which you shall do in this manner. Beeing come into some grauel'd hie way, the length of a good cariere, which shoulde be measured according to the disposition of the Horse, yet sith it shall not be amisse to sette downe some certaintie, I thinke sixe score yarde a very fitte cariere, as well for the heauie luggge Horse, as also for the puissant and fine mettall beast: for as the one may runne it without wearines, so the other may shew in it his puissance and swiftnes. Beeing come (as I said) into such a place, first pace your horse twice or thrice about a small King, and then trotte him forward sixe score yarde, at the ende whereof pace another King: and then letting your Horses heade straight downe the way he came, make him stand still a good space, during which time, looke that his body stand straight and firme, which whē you

and trayning vp of Horses.

haue found it dooth, then giuing him your bridle hands, bending your body a little forward, and thralting out both your legges with a good strengthe, force him sudainly with a good courage, to enter into a swifte gallop, which with the even stroke of your spurres, encrease, till hee be at the verie uttermost spide hee can runne, in which contynue him, till hee come to your first King, wher, by drawing vppe your hand hard and firme, make him stoppe vpon his baxtacles, and then with the helpe of your legges, make him aduance twice or thrice: then stroke him about the King, and Rante still a good space, cherishing him, and no moze.

Note that when you starke your cariere, to make your Horse do it with greater life and courage, you may vse the helpe of your voyce, by crying how, or hey very loud. Note that when you starke your cariere, it is not good to spurre your Horse, for feare you make him yarke out behinde, plunge, or vse other disorder, which such violent corrections done sudainly, will bring a Horse unto. Note that the cariere would not be past above once in a foynight at y mose, nor so oft neither, if your Horse bee not come to his full growth.

Thus much haue I thought good to write as touching the instructing of Horses to matters of seruice, for moze the I haue before sett downe, is needlesse in seruice, and if hee do any thing lesse, hee is not fitte to serue vpon. Heere I could trouble you with a long discourse of other Kings and other manages, as namely the Caragolo, the manage resembled to the letter S. or that called Serpeggiare, with diuers others: yet sith there is no Horse, but if hee be perfect in what is before written, muste of force do the at his pleasure, because there is no alteration of arte, but onely change of forme, I meane heere therfore to omitt them. Wishing those that are desirous to understande them, to looke into Maister Claudio Corte his warkes, a man peerlesse in the arte of horsemanshippe, who of those matters hath written absolutely.

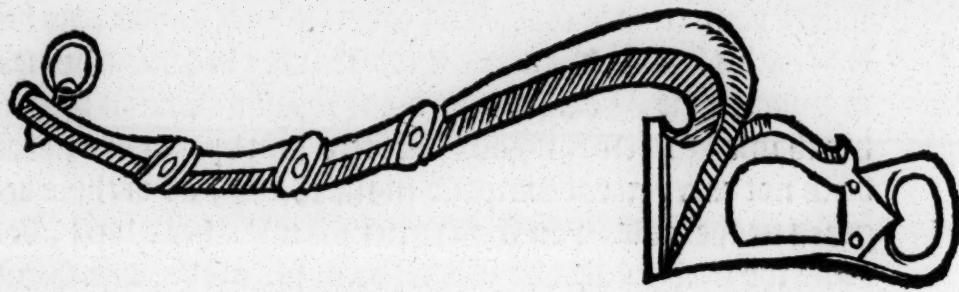
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Of the breeding, riding,

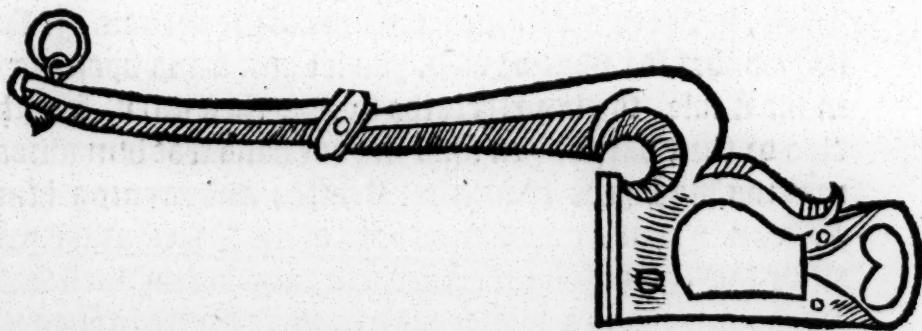
And now to pursue my former purpose, having your
Horse ready in all these lessons belonging to service, that he
will doe them upon his Trench and martingale in perfec-
tion, carrying his heade round, comely and in god forme,
you shall then bitte him, in this manner. Marke when hee
standeth in his pride, and carrieth his head in the most gal-
lantest fashion, and then measure him from the neather lipp,
to the sore-poynt of his shouuler, whiche is equall with the
height of his breast, and take a playne smooth cannon Wynt,
with a flying trench, whose cheekees may bee of the same
length, after the manner of thyg figure following, and put
it in his mouth.



and trayning vp of Horses.



But if he be of fine shape, as long necked, wide chauld, and gentle mouthed, then shall the cheeke of your Wytte be made but vpon one degree, according to the manner of thys figure following.



The difference and nature of these two cheekes is this, the first, which standeth vpon thre degrees, bringeth in the musell of the Horsse, and maketh him perforce rayne well, that otherwise would thrust out his nose illauouredly: the reason whereof is, because it carrieth a greater compass then any other Wytte, insomuch that a Horsse cannot rest vpon it vntesse hee drawe in the nether parte of his heade: whereas the second that standeth but vpon one degree, kee-

F. peth

Of the breeding, ryding,

peth a Horses head upright and aloft, neither dooth it suffer him to thrust out his nose, but correcteth him if at any time he couet to put his head downward.

A Horse that is shor neckt and narrow chaulde, reason telleth you, cannot couch his head in so good a place, as hee that hath a long necke and a wide chaule: because alwaies in a good rayne, he must hide his thropell or weison within his chaule; therfore if you shall sette him upon a byt, that doth not carry great compasse in the cheeke, as of thre degrees at the least, you shall never place his head well, because the straight cheeke wil keepe vp his necke, and thrust out his nose, and he should haue his necke forced to yeelde, and his nose kept in.

So on the contrary sort, if to a Horse of large long forehand, you put a Bytte of much compasse, you then bring downe his necke and put out his nose, by reason of the compasse of the cheeke, which he cannot chuse but folow, wheras he should haue his necke kept vp straight and stiffe, and onely his head brought downe to answere it. Therfore as I said, byt your Horse according to his proportion. It shall be god that for a day or two, you let him stand upon his bit in the stable, to play & seele the kybbe, then after, for other two or thre dayes, you shall in your hand trou him abroad, making his kybbe somewhat straite, and rayning him so as he may haue a god feeling both of the Bytte and kybbe. After this, you shall take his backe, and beeing well seated and hauing pausd a while, take vp your Bytte raynes into your left hande, and holde them in this manner, Put your little finger and your ring finger, betweene the two raines, and lay your thombe iust vpon the raines, opposite to your fore finger and great finger, the brawne of your thombe being turned towards your Saddle pomell: then take the left rayne of your flying trenche, & lay it vnder your thombe, carrying it somewhat more straiter then your bitte rayne. Then in your right hand in which you carry your rod, carrie the right rayne of your flying trench. In this manner

and trayning vp of Horses.

pace forþ your Hōrse, bearing him most what vpon your flying trenche for thre or four daisies, offering little or no labour, vntille it be trotting forwarde, or pacing and trotting the Kings, and Stopping, all which you must put him vnto in gentle manner, for feare of distempering his head. And as you finde him frame himselfe to his Bytte, so by little and little, let him feele it every day more then other, till such time that you find, he both understandeth the bytte, and hath his head well staied thereon.

Then may you every day exercise him in all the forsaide lessons, with all those helpe and corrections before mencioned, till you haue him in that perfection, that without anie other helpe sauie the offer of your hand, he will do what you shall require.

Note, that the true place where the Bytte should lye in the Hōrse's mouth, is aboue the tuske of his nether chappe: as for any other quillet or stratageme in horsemanshippe, which the curios are desirous to vnderstand, I refer them to Maister Blundeuills booke, which will instruct them sufficiently.

Nowe, to come to those lessons which though they bee nedlesse in seruice, yet shewe they great arte in the Ryder, together with much strength, courage, and nimblenesse in the Hōrse, and those I fearme lessons of pleasure, because they be more pleasing to the eye, then necessary for any use, and first of all to make your Hōrse bounde aloft, you shall thus instruct him. Hauing him well staied vpon his Bitte, that he is both certaine of head and mouth, you shall trotte him forþ into some euē sandie way, and hauing trotted him a dozen yarde, you shall stoppe him, and vpon his first or second aduaancement, give him the euē stroke of your spurres, at whiche if he will not bound, strike him again the second time, if that preuaile not, then trotte him forwarde againe, and do as you did before, continuing this manner of labour, till hee leape with all his four legges from the ground, whiche so soone as he dooth, immediatly make much

Of the breeding, ryding,

of him, and vpon his first bound, let him be sette vp in the stable, that he may thereby be encouraged the next tyme, and the better understande what your will is. Then haue him out the second day, and do as you did the first, and increase his leapes as you see him increase in vnderstanding, till he be so perfect, that vpon the offer of your spurre, hee will ryse on all foure.

Note, that if he rise not so hie with his hinder partes as with his fore-parts, that then you accompany with the even stroke of your spurres, a god lash with your rodde vnder his belly, and neere vnto his sheathe or yard. Note that if in bounding he do not keepe his ground, but presseth forward, and dooth not fall where he riseth, that then so much as he presseth forward, so much you make him retire back, by beating him vpon his fore knees, and then beeing in the former place, make him bound againe.

Note that when your Horse will bound aloft lustily and well, you shall make vse of it thus. When you gallop your Horse before any assembly, as soone as you haue made your stoppe and aduaunced, if then for a close you make hym bound, it will be very comely. Also in your manage, if you make your turne onely with boundes, it will be very seemlie. When you beate a large turne, if for a close or ending, you make your Horse bounde on all foure, nothing can be more seemely, and then to stande still, thus much for bounding.

Now for the Coruett, you shall doe it thus: Ryde your Horse downe some desending grounde, and hauing trotted two or thre yards, stoppe him, and make him aduaunce twice or thrice together: then put him forwarde halfe so far as before, and there make him aduaunce thre or foure times together. In this manner make him goe a steppe or two and aduaunce, till of himselfe he will rayse his hinder parts, and in steede of going forwarde, stande aduauncing both behinde and before of an equall heighth. When hee will do this well, then may you vpon his third aduauncement, give

and trayning vp of Horses.

give him the euen stroke of your spurres , to make hym bounde aloft, which manner of salte , our Englis^h Ryders tearme the Gallop galiard.

Another manner of leape there is, which we call the Capriole, or Goates leape, it differeth nothing at all from the Coruett , but that your Horse in it must prese more for-ward then in the Coruett, and raise his hinder parts a great deale byer. Therefore you shall teach your Horse to do it, as you taught him the Coruett , adding thereunto this one helpe more, that is, to forne your rodde in your hand, so as the poynt thereof, may be iust ouer the midst of your Horses buttocks, then sette your hand fast to your side, and alwaies vpon his aduaunce , as you put him forwarde with your legge, so hit him vpon the buttocks with your rodde, which will force him to raise his hinder parts, obseruing to keepe that time with your rodde , that you keepe with your hande and legge . And thus for the making of a Horse for seruice or pleasure, I haue shewed both my practise and ex-perience.

CHAP. 3.

Howe to chuse a Horse for Hunting , howe to trayne hym therevnto : and also howe to dyet him, hauing made some great match or wager.



So hetherto I haue shewed my experiance in the training, and bringing to perfection great Horses , mette either for seruice in y warres, or the pleasures of great Princes , so heere I will declare , (since not any els hath vnder-taken the like Treatise) my knowl-edge in the dyeting and ordering of those Horses, which we tearme Hunting Horses, because the pleasure wee enjoy by the, is in the follow-ing of Houndes : an arte euery way equall with the for-mer,

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mer, and as necessary in some kind of seruices in the warre, especially vpon desperate exploytes to bee done suddainly, or vpon occurrents or discoueries, or any other kind of seruice, wherein eyther the toughnes, or swiftnes of a Horse is to be tryed,) as the former. Yet sith the former hath beene alwayes of hyer price, and more searcht into, and sith what Horse soever is perfect vpon his bit, and well can performe all those lessons mencioned in the former Chapter, must of force be perfect vpon his Snaffle, and if his Maister so please, be after made a Hunting-horse: where contrariwise, if a Horse be from his beginning traynd to a continuall loose kind of gallop, as Hunting-horses are, he will aske great labouz and arte to be sette vpon a Bitte, & made proude and gallant.

I will therfore, not make them two artes, but one, making this latter, an apender to the former, concluding him (in my foolish indgement) not an absolute horseman, which hath not understanding in them both: for if he haue arte to make his horse proude of gate and countenaunce, and so nimble, light, and deliuier, that with his round turnes and quaint saltes, he amazeth the ignorant beholders, yet wanteth arte so to dyet him, that he neede not feare eyther melting his grease, breaking his winde, or soundring hym, all which are done instantly if he be vncleane, without any shew of extremity, what availeth his former skill? Or if he haue arte so to diet his Horse, that if he be ridden whilst he is able to sette one fote before another, if he haue all the grease molten within his body, if hee be in that extremity, that some suppose he cannot possibly liue an houre, yet within two or thre hours after, be so fresh and couragious as if he had never beene labourd, if he haue this arte, I say, yet want arte, to make his Horse haue eyther faire countenaunce, comely gase, or any agilitie or nimblenes with his bodie: insomuch, that the most honorabla & puissant beast in the world, is made to shew like the most dull & vnseemely creature, what availeth his arte in dyeling.

Some

and trayning vp of Horses.

Some will say (yet but the ignorant) that the trayning and dyeting of these which I scarce Hunting-horses, is the onely marring and spoile of good Horses: Fie, say they, thys extreame chasing and ryding of them, makes them lame and unsounde, and this curious dyeting them, makes them so tender, neshe, and sickly, that they be good for nothing. Imitating herein a Philosopher, who seeing a Gentleman extreameley troubled with the Tooth-ach, caused all his owne teeth to be drawne out, for feare in after time he shoulde feele the like paine, saying all men were subiect to that disease: so they, having seene some one lame olde hunting Horse, presently conclude all are subiect to the like infirmitie, therefore not necessarie any shoulde hunt.

For myne owne part, extreame ryding I as much disallowe as any man: yet in great wagers, where the horses value is farre exceeded, I see no reason but (for tryall) they may well be put to extremitie, and if they be well dyeted and cannily ridden, not one bayze worse afterward, althoough I wishe such extremitie, shoulde be as much for horne as may be. For this slander of lamenesse raised vpon Hunting-horses, I thus confute it, that there be some, and many Hunting-horses lame I not deny, yet for everie such one lame Horse, I will finde twenty more lame, that never knew what hunting meant, so that Hunting-horses be not onely lame.

Againe, it is well knowne, especially to those that haue skill, that Hunting-horses are never lamed through theyr immoderate ryding or labour, if they haue a good keeper: but now and then through greedines of sport, and over hastines when they ouer-reach and fall, they many tymes chaunce vpon a straine, by which they halte a little, or otherwise in a leape or slyppe, may happen mischeife, which is very seldome, or rarely seene. Where, on the contrarie part, who is so simple that hee knoweth not, if a Horse be kept in the stable and want exercise, his houes wil straiten, his sinewes dry vpp, and he prouelame incurable: Who knoweth

Of the breeding, ryding,

knoweth not that trauailing in the hie way, will beate a Horse, make him put out windgalles, and lame him certainly. What trauailing Horse is he that wil not stumble, and if he stumble, he may fall, and if he fall, why not consequently proue lame as well as a hunting Horse?

Your great Horses which are for service, whom to traine & bring to perfection, euery one almost of any gentlemanly disposition, will endeuour himselfe unto: Why those I say are as subiect to lamenes as any Hunting-horse whatsoever, for there is never a turne you sette, if it be artificiall, but it straines your Horses backe & hinder loynes, as much as a Hunting-horse straineth himselfe in running ouer a furlong of the deepest earth. With then all Horses are as subiect to infirmitie as Hunting-horses, why not then the Hunting-horse as tollerable as any other Horse.

Now for this unworthy blame they impute to the dyeing of Horses, you shall see howe grosslie they ignorance makes them conjecture, first they shall see in the sequel, that there is no meate, drinke, or any other thing whatsoever, appoynted for a Hunting-horse, but it shall by good & sufficient reasons, be proued most excellent, and most healthful for the Horse, then consequently it must be tollerable. Some will say this dyeing is but newly come vp, and that men, whose nature is to be grēdie of nouelties, being new-fangled, are inamored with this vaine toy. Their fore-fathers never knewe what the dyeing of Hunting-horses meant, yet they had good Horses. As though former blindnes shold banish ensuing knowledge. ¶ because Adam and Eve, (who were the Parents of all Parents) were naked (saue for Figge leaves,) therefore we shold refuse to weare cloathing: this weare wonderfull absurd. There is no arte, but the moze a man wadeth into it, the moze substantiall and intricate he shal find it, and be forced to cry with Aristotle, ô ens ensium miserere mei, the depth and end of arte is unsearchable.

Now that all men may be the moze willing to endeuer them,

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themselves to haue insight in this arte of dyeting, beholde what profit ensueth thereby. First, there is no disease nor infirmitie in a Horse, especially within his heade or bodie, which be secrete and vnseene, and therfore most dangerous and mortall, but a man skilfull in this arte, shall both discerne it before it come to extremitie, and also recure it.

Thys maketh a Horse long winded, tough, harde, and stoute, insomuch that a poore Pug of sixe or seauen pounde pice, well traynd and dyeted, will not onely tyre, but also kill outright, a Courser worth a hundred pound, if he be fat and soule sedde: whereas if such a Courser were in good dyet, he would tyer twentie such Pags. Some peradu[n]ture will allow of dyeting, but dislike the sport of hunting, for looke what contrarieties are in mens faces, the like may be in their fancies: therefore I say it is not necessarie, that Hunting-horses onely be dyeted, but other horses as well: yet must they haue extraordynary ryding, because in dye-ting, exercise is a needfull as meate. But for such as neyther loue hunting, nor haue occasion to ryde further then from Market to market, they may set their horse to a bottle of hay, and gyue him pease pulse. The reason why men bise their dyeted horses to the hunting of the Hayre, is because it is a swist chase, and a continuing sport: yet not without some stoppes and staies, in which a horse may take winde, and reviue himselfe againe, which those from whom I learne mine experiance, feareme defaults in the dogs, and sabbes for their Horse.

Moreover, the cry of the dogges, is as pleasant to the horse as the man, and addeth to him both a courage to run, and a willingnes to continue his labour: whereas to gallop a Horse vp and downe the fielde after nothing, makes him wearie of his labour, and willing to give ouer ere hee haue in a manner doone any thing. Thus much in defence of this arte which the ignorant concerne, and nowe to my purpose.

When you make choyse of a horse to trayne to hunting,

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as nere as you can, let him haue these properties, shapes, and vertues. First for his inward part, which is his mind, disposition, and mettall, let him be of nature gentle, loving, and familiar to the man. Let him not be disposed to dogged sullennesse, to strike or to byte: let him bee of quick & lively mettall, but not hote nor firy, for they be never god: then for his outward shapes, thus if it may. Of collours these be the best, Brown dapple bayes, Bright bayes, Dapple grayes, or White lyards, or blackes, so he haue eyther white rache, white starre, or white fote. His head if it bee somewhat bigge, but not monstrous, so the chaule be thinne and wide, it is the better. A small prick eare, or if it be long and stande upright like a Foxe, it is a god token of mettall and toughnes.

Hys fore-head woulde be broade, having as it were a rysing bunche in the midst like a Hare: for to be playne smooth faced, which we tearme Mare-faced, is ilfaoured, and a signe of no induring spirite. Hys eye woulde be large and bright: his nostrelles very wide, for that is a token of long winde. If hee be bearded all vnder his chappes like a Goate, it is passing good, for that is a signe of great swiftnes and goodnes. In generall, all his head woulde be leane, for if it be ful and fat, doubtles the horse is dul and vnspurit. His thropell or wind-pype, would bee big to a mans felling, and straight to his eye, for if when he raineth, it haue a bent like a bow, which we cal Cock-thropled, it is very ill, and a signe of great straitnes of wind. For his lyms in generall, they woulde be big, cleane, flat, straight, and very shorte betwixt ioynt and ioynt, especially betwenn the pasterne & the hoofe, for if he be long in that part, he must of force be weak there, and if he be weake footed, he cannot possibly endure any wette earth, yet some that be a little sickle hoght, prove very god. His body woulde be round and large, and his ribs wold stand a little outward. In briese, the longer your horse is from the eare to the sterne of his taile, the better it is, so that his chiefeſt length consist not in his chine, but in hys hinder

and trayning vp of Horses.

hinder lornes, depth of fore-hand, and length of necke: for otherwise, to be long backt, is a signe of weaknes.

When you haue gotten a Horse as neare as you can to these shapes, looke that before you trayne him to hunting, he be at the least past fourre yeres old, and going on his fist, and that he be well wayd, and lightly trauaile. This done, you shall thus trayne and dyet him: Having taken him fro grasse at Barkholme w'tide or there abouts, (for then the pride and strength of grasse is gone, and the flesh they get after, is but unsound and naught, being exceeding fatte, as a Horse that is sound must needes bee hauing run al Sommer,) take him and sette him vp in your stable, which stable must be made close and darke, yet with such windowes and lights, as at your pleasure you may let in y fresh ayre, and make it so coole and warme as you please: the reason why it should be close and darke, is, that when your Horse hath endur'd a dayes labour or hunting, being set in a close stable, as soone as he hath fill'd his belly, he will lye downe and take his rest, as well on the day as night, which is as wholsome as any meate he can eate: where if the stable be open and lightsome, unlesse he be an olde beaten horse, hee will not lye downe.

Let the plaunchers of your stable, be layde even and level, not as many dw, hyer before then behind, which maketh that your Horses can never stand at ease, but resting altogether vpon theyr hinder legges, prooue often lame behind. Neyther can they lye but at much payne, which causeth them seldom to take rest. Let the ground & your plaunchers be of an equall heighth, that if your horse at any tyme goe backward off your plaunchers, yet that he may stand equally both before and behind. Let your Haunger be made close, with bordes onely, and not lyned within with eyther lyme or plaister, for the smell of lyme is suffocating and unwholsome, and plaister will yeeld great stoe of dust, which is more unhealthfull. Let there be no mudde wa'l within your stable, y your Horse may reach unto with his mouth,

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for by nature they will covet to gnaw and eate them down, and nothing can be worse for a horse. Having sett your horse (being very fatte and newe taken from the grasse) in such a stable, lay your hand vpon his side neare to his short ribbes, and there you shall seele his fatnesse, which wil bee vnder your hand very soft and tender: which whē you seele, be you well assured all that fatte is naught, for beeing so loose and soft, the smallest traunale that may be will melt it, and then being molten before it be hardned by good dyet, the outward fatte falleth into the horses legges, & maketh him haue swoyne legges, and lame never to be cured, which secrete but few at this day understand: and the inward fat which is within his stomacke, bagge and guttes, putrifies, and breedes those diseases which kill the horse out-right, though it be halfe a yeere, or perhaps thre quarters of a yeere after. Insomuch that the owner, who hath neyther skill to discerne such a chaunce when it is hapned, nor arte to gyue him any medicine to purge him of that grosse matter, sayth he dyed suddainly he knoweth not of what, when himselfe long before, had willingly given him his death, which mischiefe to auoyde, you shall vse this meane.

First for two or three dayes, you shall let your horse stande in the stable unclothed, and gine him nothing but Wheate, straw and water, twise a day, morning and euening, beeing ledde therunto in his keepers hand, til you see his doung (which at the first will be a darke blacke greene) be cleane changed to palish yellow: then may you (not having before layd any curry combe on him, but onely rubbe him morning and euening with a harde wispe) both currie him, rubbe him, picke him, and dress him, and also clothe him in a single cloth made of sack-cloth, and let the surſingle be stopt round about with bigge soft wispes, as wel for warmth as ease of the horse.

Thys shall you doe euery morning very carelie, as by fire of the clock, then put a small snaffle in hys mouth, and lightling vpon his back, walk him a fayre fowte pace to some fayre

and trayning vp of Horses.

Sayre Ricer or rundle, being at least halfe a myle, and there water hym, and so walke hym home againe, and set hym vp. that done, take a quarter of a pecke of Dates, and sift and dust them well in a small sive, and then swaping the Manger cleane, give them hym, then put a sheafe of wheat straw well threshed into the Racke, and putting downe hys lyffer vnder him, let hym stand so till one of the clock in the after noone, at one of the clocke in the after noone come to hym, and turne vp his cloth, and with a harde wispe, rub downe his necke, face, buttocks and legges, then sift hym two or thre handfuls of Dates more, and so turning downe hys cloth, let hym stand till thre a clocke, at which time come to hym, and first put away his young, then shake vp his litter, and after you haue uncloathed hym, curry hym and dresse hym in thys sort.

First, after you haue curried him all ouer with your currycombe, which raiseth vp the dust, then shall you with some dead horse tayle nailed to a sticke, dust hym, and strike away that which the currycombe hath raysde: then take a wispe of straw wethen hard together, and with it rubbe hym cleane ouer, especially his legges, which the moxe they be chafte, the better and more nybble will the horse be, then take a hayre-cloth, and with it rubbe hym ouer, for that wil cleanse away the dust, and keepe his coate smooth & cleane. Then wette your hands, but not too much, and with them so wet, rubbe hym all ouer, especially his face, which must chiefely be kept cleane: thys rubbing hym with your wette hands, will leaue vpon hym neuer a loose hayre, nor anie other filthy thing.

Then with a cleane cloth that is not dustie nor soule, though it be course, cleane hym all ouer, for it will make his coate shyne, insomuch that you shall almost discerne your face therein: then looke about his eyes and if you see anie great hayres growing about the, eyther aboue or beneath, as all horses haue, pull them away, for they be perilous for a horses sight. Then take out his yarde, which of it selfe

Of the breeding, riding,

will gather much durt and filthines, and with your hande
clense it, then combe downe with a wet maine combe, hys
mayne and taile, and so clothe him vp and stop him round,
then as you did before, take his backe, and vpon a gentle
fote-pace, walke him forth to his water, and bring him
home againe, giving him two or thre handfulls of well si-
ted Dates, then if he haue no wheate strawe in his racke,
put him a little in, and then thowring downe his lytter, let
him so stand till it be eyght a clock at night, at which tyme
come to him, and after you haue turnd vp his cloth, rubbe
him, and chast his legges, giue him a handfull or two of
Dates, and a fresh sheafe of Wheate straw into his Rack,
and more newe litter, and so let him rest till the next mor-
ning.

In this sort keepe him for the space of thre weekes or a
Moneth, onely with Wheate straw and Dates, putting
him to no further trauaile then the fetching of his Water,
in which space, you shall see his belly will be cleane taken
vp, and he will shew himselfe comely and gaunt, and you
shall feele his fatnesse more firme, hard, and sad then it was
before at his first taking vp: which alwaies the harder it
is, in the better case is your Horse. Now, if your Horse be
such a grosse feeding beast, that his fatnesse and pursinnesse,
rather increaseth with this manner of keeping, then ought
at all diminisheth, as some Horses, who will feede as sore
upon straw, as if they had Hay and prounder, which we
call Bettie Horses: or if you haue made promise for anie
match, so that you cannot well stay to take such long tyme
as in trueth you should, or as arte woulde require, then to
inseame your Horse the sooner, you shall vse during thys
first moneth, for to ryde out your Horse every niggt, two
holvers after Sunne sette, & abide abroade with him three
hewres at the least, not exceeding fote-pace, which we call
night ayrrings.

¶ And if this be done amongst some Riner side, it is the
best, because the sharpe ayre which commeth from the wa-
ters,

and trayning vp of Horses.

ters, is colde and pearcing, and never a one of these evenings, but takes as much of a Horse as if he had endured a dayes hunting: wherefore I admonish all Keepers, not to ayre their Horses in the night, but with great discretion, because it brings lowe, and weakens a Horse very much. When you haue ayred your Horse thus and brought him in, let his legges be well chafte and rubd downe, and then giue him his Dates, and so let him rest till morning, not forgetting but alwaies when you haue brought in your Horse, to picke his fore-sarte cleane, least any pible stones or gruell shoulde be gotte within the shoe, or worne into the hoose.

After you haue spent your first month thus, onely in taking vp his belly and hardening his flesh, then shall you beginne to cleanse him in this sort. In stedde of Wheate-straw which before you gaue him, you shall giue him Hay, and the courser such hay is, the better it is (so it be sweete and well gotten) for the Horse will not feede on it so grosslie as otherwise he would: and a horse wil many times vpon very sweet and fine Hay, eate so much that hee will breake his wind. Having thus changed his strawe to Hay, you shall then adde vnto his Dates, Wheade, which bread shall be thus made.

Take a Strike of Beanes, two pecks of Wheate, and one pecke of Rye, grinde these together, sift them and knead them with water and Barne, and so bake them thorowlie in great loues, as a pecke in a loafe: and after they are a day olde at the least, your Horse may feede on them, but not before. Some peraduenture, that neither loue this sorte of hunting, nor make any care of a good Horse, will imagine this Wheade so too costly, and say that common Bakers Horse-breade, which is made of naught but Branne and Wheate chyssell, shall do as much good: but if they dyd knowe howe many inconueniences is found by thys common Horse-breade, they would (without doubt) alter their opinions.

First

Of the breeding, riding,

First, the substance whereof it is made, is but branne
or chissell, and this branne is nothing but the outmost shale
or huske of the Corne, the meale and strength whereof is
taken away: now when y vertue is bereft, what remaines
but a dry haske thing, without eyther nutriment or spirite?
And what can that I pray you preuaile with a horse that
must endure extreame labour? Then they kneade it with
nothing but colde water, which makes it so heauy and sad,
that it lyes in the stomacke of a Horse, and neyther turnes
to god blood, nor any other nutriment, but onely to putri-
faction, and grosse humors, which commonly come to the
Anticor, consumption of the lunges, paine in the lyuer, the
yellowes, and diuers other such like diseases, all which bee
mortall.

Againe, Branne is extreame hote and dry, therefore
the horse that shall much feede thereon, it will enflame hys
blood, scalde his stomacke, and breed in him many filthie
diseases: as the scabbe, itch, or farcin and such like. Some
againe will aske me, sith I disallowe this common Breade,
why in the other breade I bidde them take Beanes, & not
Pease? My answere is, because Beanes are a more strong
and cleane foode then Pease, and lesse purissie, and the meale
they make, is a great deale finer.

If they deuaund why I put in the Wheate, my answer
is, because it is comfortable and full of spirite, it breedeth in
a Horse lust, courage and liuelynesse. If soz what purpose
the Rye, then soz this, because the two former graines bee
of great strength, and altogether bynding, therfore I put in
the Rye, which is altogether losening and scowring; that
being ioyned with the former, it keepeth the Horse cole and
in god temper in his body. Nowe why I kneade it with
Warme, that is to make the breade light and fine, that it
may be easie of digestion, and not lie too long in the Horses
stomacke.

Hauing such breade as this, and hauing taken awaie
your Wheate strawe, you shall then alter your Horses ex-
ercise

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ercise in thys manner. Early in the morning, by five or
six a clocke, after your Horse is drest and trynd, fist thre
or four handfuls of Dates cleane, & gyue them him, which
so soone as he hath eaten, then immediatly bridle him vppe
and tye him to the bare Rake, then saddle him, and after
he is sadled, throwe his cloth ouer him, and so let him stand
till the Houndes be ready to goe soorth a hunting, at which
time take his backe, but in any case no spurres on your
heeles, but onely a switching rodde, and so goe soorth with
them, and spend that day in hunting, till thre or four of
the clocke in the evening, prouided alwayes that you gallop
him not but onely thwart and crosse, from hyll to hill, to
make in with the dogges, exceeding not his trotte at anie
time: and this order see you daily obserue for a soynight at
the least.

When you haue thus spent the day and are come home,
see that there be ready in your stable fresh litter enough, then
sette him vp, and tye him in his bridle to the bare Rake,
and all to rubbe and chase him, insomuch that if he be ey-
ther wette with sweate or any other thing, you leaue him
not till he be as dry as may be, then unsaddle him, rub hys
backe thorowly, & with all hast clothe him vp warme, and
stoppe hym round with hard wispes: then picke his feete
cleane and chase his legges, and so let him stande on hys
bridle a quarter of an houre, after which time come to him
and gyue him a handfull of Dates, and halse so much Hemp-
seede mingled together.

Thys Hempseede, is the most gentlest and easiest
scowring that can be gyuen a Horse, the vertue whereof
is this. If in the dayes hunting you haue eyther dissolved a-
ny grosse humors in the Horse, (as labour wil alwaies do)
or melted any of his grease, it will cleane and bring it awaie
from the Horse, as you shall perceiue the next morning by
his dung, which you shoule alwaies regard, and looke vnto
very much, for it will be greasse, and full of slimie matter.

Having thus gyuen him Dates and Hempseede, bridle
him

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him again, and let him so stand halse an houre, or an houre, After which tyme unbryde him, and put into his Rake a little bottle of Hay, like a halfe-penny bottle in an Inne, and let him for an houre or there abouts, eate his Hay, then gyue him such a quantitie of Breade as you in discretion shall thinke fite: neyther so much as you may cloy him and make him refuse it, nor so extreame little that you easle his hunger nothing at all.

Then let him stande hauing Hay in his Rake, til nyne of the clocke at night, at which tyme come to him, and rub him well all ouer, then hauing faire water in the house, water him: then lyst him fourre or ffeue handfuls of Dates, and mingle with them a good quantitie of Bread, and give it him. Then shaking his lytter about him, leaue him for that night.

As soone as you come to him the next morning verie earely to dresse him, the first thing you do, looke what doung he hath made, if it be greasie, darke coloured, and soule, then it is a signe the Horse is soule within, full of glut and purssinesse: if it be well coloured, that is to say of a pale yellow hauing no grease in it, then is it a signe that your soveraynes hunting did take nothing at all of him, but that his grease remaineth in his body unwasted: wherefore the next day you may take the more of him, yet not so much that you force him to gallop.

The second thing you looke vnto, must be whether he haue left any prouender in the Manger uneaten or no, if he haue left any, then shall you sweepe it away and bryde him vp, giving him no meate at all till night that he come from hunting, for that dayes gentle exercise and fast, will gette him a stomacke, and make him eate his meate with lust and greedines.

If he haue eaten all cleane and left no prouender, then shall you give him thre or fourre handfuls of Dates, or eis some Breade, (whether of them you please,) to eate whilst you are dressing him.

Lastly,

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Lastly, looke in the Racke what Hay he hath left, if hee
hane left neyther hay nor prouender, then the next night
give him the same quantity of hay, but a good deale more
prouender, for it is a signe hee had not before halse enough.
If he hane eaten vp all his hay yet left his prouender un-
eaten, (which is commonly the property of a great feeding
horse,) then the next night give him but halfe so much hay,
and the same quantitie of prouender as before, that not ha-
ving hay enough to fill his belly, hee may be forced to eate
his prouender or els fast: which if he doe one night or two,
be sure he will not the third.

Then dress him, saddle him, and haue him abroade, b-
ring him in all poynts according to the manner afore-saide.
Prouided alwaies by the way, that during the time of this
fort-night, you may cuery morning, either before you goe
out, or as you goe, waler your horse, so that you suffer
him not to drinke full so much as he would desire. Having
spent thys fort-night thus, the next soifornight following,
you shall aduenture to gallop him a little after the dogges:
but in any wise no meane out-right chasse, but gently now
and then for twenty or forty score, and no more without a
sobbe, and let it be vpon an ouer-thwart ground, I meane
plowed lands, or lay lands hie ridged.

Moreover, let him gallop so softly and leysurely as you
can possiblie make him, first that hee may thereby learne
how to use his legges and body nimblly, secondly, that hee
may strike his furrow cleane without stumbling, and last-
ly, that he may haue knowledge and understanding of his
owne faultes, if hee chaunce to commit any, and thereby
seeke to amende them.

For any fault whatsoever hee chaunceþ to commit in
gallopping vpon a deepe earth, in any wise you must not
spurre him, for if you doe, you shall vitterly spoyle him for
ever beeing good hunter, the reason heereof is this: a young
horse that hath never bene vised to gallop on deepes, wil at
the first be rashe and hastie, and put himselfe soorth more

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fiercely then hee can possible continue, then waring a lytle weake, he will snapper and stumble, or els waxe slothfull, for any of which faultes if you spurre him, he will then through terror of the correction rushe so hastily forward, without regard, that neyther vnderstanding his error, nor knowing how to amend it, he will increase it: and so where he would stumble but once, peraduenture stumble 3. times. Whereas if you haue no spurres to torment hym with, but that he may take his owne leysure, and when he stumbleth, both see the occasion, and feele the paine thereof, which is twice so soore to him as to the man, and farre more loth is the Horsse to fall then the man to haue him, he will become so cunning, that the deepe earth and the plaine meddowes will be all one to him: nay, in that he findeþ his Rider will let him take leysure and tyme thereon, he will rather couet the deepe then the playne, and for a surety, cunning preuaileth farre more then speede on a deepe earth.

As for his dyet this fornight, let it be in all things lyke the former fornight: both the same meate, the same scowring, and the same times duely obserued. Nowe after these two fornightes are thus passed, which with þ former month makes iust too montheþ, you shall þe perceluing your horsse to be still fat and foule, which you shall vnderstand both by the thicknesse of his rybbe, by the grosnesse of his leske or flancke, (which will be full and thicke in your hande) and also by his chaule, which you shall feele both fat and full of little knots at the roote of his tongue which stoppeth hys winde, put hym to greater extreamity: that is to say, you shall then hunte more soundly, following the dogges at the hecles, yet with such discretion, that you put not your Horsse to aboue a thre-quarters speede, for feare you ouer-toyle hym, or make hym giue ouer before hee knoweth what hee dooth.

The first day you hunte hym in thys sorte, (through which extraordinary toyle he cannot chuse but sweat much outwardly, which wasteth his outward grease, and by his inward

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inward heate, dissolve the glut and filth which cloyeth hys guttes and stomacke) being come home, and hauing sette hym vp in the stable, let hym be exceedingly rubd, cheft and made dry, then if you giue hym no scowring that night, it shall not matter, but the next morning so soone as the Sun is vp, hauing kept your Horse fasting an houre, then gyue hym this scowring.

Take Rosemary and let it bee chopt very small, then take a dysh of swete Butter, and worke the Rosemary and it well together, then make good round pellets thereof and put them into your Horses mouth, and make him swallow them: so done put on his bridle, and being well clothed and stopt round, both with his owne cloth and a single blanket, take his backe and walke him forth into some close or field, for halfe an houre or little more: then bring him in and sye hym vp, and you shall perceiue within an houre after or thereabouts, he will grow to be exceedingly sick, but haue you no feare at all, for it is an excellent signe. When you see him so sick, be sure to haue a warme Masse ready, made with water and Wheate-meale, Maulte, or Branne, no more then shall colour the water, & giue it him to drinke. As soone as he hath drunke, gyue him Hay into his racking, and so let him stand all that day and night, beeing sure that you prouinder him soundly both with bread and Dates.

Thys kynde of scowring, though there be a number of other scowrings which heereafter I will sett you downe, yet I haue alwaies found it of most vertue and profit. It purgeth the Horse of all manner of glut, soulenesse and bad humors.

If hys grease haue beene molten a moneth before, it wil bring it away in his doung in great abundance, to the admiration of those which hath not seene the like before, whereas if it should remaine, it were eyther certain death, or if nature were so strong to expell it, it would breake out into some filthy disease. The next day after thys scowring thus giuen, take your Horse forth on hunting, yet in anie

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wise neither put him to gallop nor any straine, but onely trotte him after the dogges that he may take the ayre, gette him a stomacke, and recover such lust & courage, that looke what you did that daie you put him to extremitie, hee will doe twise so much the next time you shall thereunto constraine him.

In this sort twice a fornight, soz two forknights toghether, woulde I haue you hunt your Horsse thorowly after the dogges, leauing no chace vrunne, and then resing him a day after, vse him according to the manner aforesaide: and the other daies let him but play and sport hymselfe after the dogges, as well to acquaint him with the spozte, as to encrease his winde and keepe him in breath. Some will de maunde, since I woulde haue a horsse thus heated after the dogges thrice in a for-night, why it may not as well bee done without dogges in some plaine Meddowe, Moor, or Fielde, where a man may galloppe him till hee sweate, as much or as little as one woulde?

I aunswere, it is not so good soz diners respects: first, when a Horsse is heated after the dogges, he hath choyce of many earthes to runne vpon, one while he gallops vpon drie plowed landes, another while vpon plaine Pastures or Meddowes, one while vpon lay lands that haue hie ridges and drie furrowes, another while vpon beaten hys wates or common tracts: which change of earth, bringes a Horsse to cunning spede, nimblenes, and toughnes.

Secondly, the heate a Horsse taketh after the dogges, he taketh kindlie and in good sort, soz if the dogges runne a myle, without default, stoppe, stay, or double, it is verie much: nay, you shall haue them in twelve score, six score, and lesse, make stops and defaults, all which giue unto your horsse new breath, strength and courage, so that hee will be moze willing to run, then you wil be to haue him: wheras if you wold giue him his heate all in a matne chace, it wold be both wearisome, painful, and unwholsome to the Horsse, soz suddaine heates are alwaies perillous, and in dede of incou-

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incouraging your horse to take pleasure in his galloppe and to increase in toughnes, you shal discourage him, and make him faint and tyre: and peraduenture unlesse hee be verie cleane, hazard the breaking of his wind.

Thirdly, the cry of the dogges is pleasant vnto the horse, and he will of himselfe couet to follow them beeing in full cry. And lastly, the seeing of other horses to skope and gallop with him, wil be an incouragement, and an increasing of your Horses willingnes. Nowe by that time thys third Month is thus spent, your horse will be cleane in his bodie, wel winded, and in good strength, so that you shal both have an insight what hee is able to performe, and also adiudge rightly of his truthe, which when you are acertaind of, then you may according as your fancie & discretion serues you, eyther hant him priuately, or match him for some great wager publicquely.

If you do match him for any great wager, and thereby doe ouer-match him, though no body can be blamed but your owne folly or fortune, yet since there be many helpe in matching which may much availe, I will as neere as I can, brefely set them down. First vnderstand, it is not good to let your horse ride any match till he be past 5. yeres olde, and so 7. for till then he commeth not to his full strength, growth and perfection. Secondly note, that according as your Horses disposition is, so make your match, or els wilfully be a losser: wherfore if you find him dead slow, that is of little spedde, yet wonderfull true & tough, then make your match to follow the dogs so long as you can, as till 3. or 4. of the clock, that in that space you may with earnest riding, and hauing good tryers to keep your aduersarie within his law, which commonly is a horse length or two, or as you agree, so soyle the horse that rydes against you, that whē you come to run the Wild-goose chase, you may haue as much spedde as he, whch if you perceiue and know your horse to be true, if then you lose, impute the faulke eyther to bad ryding, or to a false iudgement in your horses disposition.

Also

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Also in thyss match, gette your law in the Wild-goose chase, which is most vsually twelue score to bee twentie score, that if your aduersary chounce to haue more spedde then you, yet with your truthe and toughnes, you may recover him: for that Horse that lets another ouer-runne hym twenty score at the first in a wild-goose chase, it is pyttie he should euer be hunter.

If you find your Horse to be wonderfull arrand swift, yet not so tough that hee will endure to toyle out a dayes work with extremitie, then woulde I advise you, not to make your match to hunt the Hare after the dogges, but rather to runne trayne sentis made with a Caste, in which strong sente a dogge will scldome be at defaulfe, and the longer you conclude such traynes, to be the better for you. Also the shorter lawe you make for the winning or loosing the match, the better hope you shall haue of winning, and withall, see you conclude to haue the leading of the first trayne, all which when you haue agreed vpon, then chusing such earth as your Horse may shew his speede vpon, and hauing the swiftest and best sended dogs you can gette, gyving them as much space before you as you can, trye if you can winne the match with a winde, of which if you sayle, then is your match in great doubt, if your aduersarie be tough.

Wherefore seeing that your spedde sayles, then loyter after, and keepe your Horse as fresh as you can, that comming to the Wild-goose chase, taking the leading, see if with slyppes and turnes you can soyle him that rydes against you. In which slyppes, the cunning of the Horseman must as much avayle as the goodnes of the horse: and for that those slyppes shew both a ready Horse, and an artificiall Ryder, I will teache you heare how to doe them.

The Wild-goose chase being started, in which the hindmost Horse is bound to follow the formost, and you hauing the leading, hold a hard hand of your Horse, and make hym gallop softly at great ease, insomuch, that perceiving your aduersary

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aduersarie striue to take the leading from you, suffer him to come so neare you, that his Horses head may well nye touch your Horses buttocke, which when you see, clappe your left spurre in your horses side, and wheele him suddainlie halse about on your right hand, and then take him vp againe, till such time that he be come to you againe: thus may you do of eyther hand which you will, and in never a one of these turnes, but you shall throw hym that rides agaynst you, at least twenty or thirty yarde behind you, so that whilſt you ride at your ease, he shall be foſt continually to come vp to you upon the spurres, which muſt wearie the beſt Horsē in the world.

If your Horsē be both ſwift and tough, yet thicke win-
ded, that is that he cannot runne long with a winde, but if he want ſtaies or ſobbes, that he will fainte and yeeld, then your beſt play is, utterly to refuſe the Wild-goose chafe, and onely to make your triall after the dogges, tho ſuch triaſes be the longer in making. These neceſſarie helpeſ in matchiſg beeing dulie conſidered, and hauiſg made your match with good diſcretiōn, prouiding alwaies to haue a moneth ſoſt the keeping of your Horsē, you ſhall then thus order and diet him.

First, beholding your horſe to be lustie and full of lyfe, hauiſg a checrefull countenaunce, willing to play in your hand, and perceiving by your former labour, that hee is in reasonable caſe for ordinary hunting, yet not ſo verie pure and cleane as he ſhould be for a match, for the leaſt imper-
fection that may be in his body, is the loſſe of the wager, and for a man to keepe him in y temper all the yeere, were but too coſtlie, and to little purpose, ſith a man may alwaies in a monethes ſpace, (iſ he be any thing cleane) make him fitte for a match: then for the firſt weeke, feede him moſt what upon that breaſte before preſcribed, and let him haue Dates but now and then for change of meate, yet let hym haue ſuſh ſtoſe of them both, that he may alwaies haue the one or the other lying in the Manger beſore him. If hauiſg

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ledde him in the morning, you finde any at noone, sweepe it away, and give it to soms other Horse, and give him fresh, so likewise doe either at euening or night, or at other times. For this first weeke and the seconde, looke that you hunte your Horse very sore, and give him strong scowrings: of which scowrings, sith there be diuers of sundry natures and operations, I will before I goe any further, sette them downe together with theye vertues, wishing you to apply them thereafter, least in mistaking of them as manie doe, you rather hurte then profit your Horse.

Therefore first, as touching these two scowrings before mentioned, the one of Hemp-seede, the other Rosemary and butter. These two are all of the easiest, for they search nothing of themselves, but onely purge away such matter as is before disoluued. As they purge the body, so they perfume the head, open the yppes, and make cleere passage for wind, therefore they be the best for fat horses.

There is another, which is Garlike stampf and lapt in rowles of Butter, and so given to the Horse: this scowring onely purgeth the head, breaketh fleame, and preserues a Horse from any disease that commeth of colde: therefore it is to be gyuen to a Horse that is eyther thicke winded, or subiect to take cold. Butter and Saunders mingled togerher and made in pellets, is of the same vertue that this is, and worketh the same effect, onely it is of more strength and force. Then is there Hallet oyle and Mylke mingled together, and so luke-warme to be gyuen to a Horse, thys purgeth the stomacke & entraines of all grosse matter, and molten grease, therefore it is good for a fatte horse. Also some vse to give this scowring to a Horse that is newe taken from grasse, as soone as hee is brought into the house. Also there is Hallet-oyle and Muskadine to be gyuen togerher, this is of the same vertue that Hallet-oyle and Mylke is, saue that it is some what more comfortable, for as it purgeth, so it strengtheneth, therefore it is to be gyuen to a sicke and weake Horse.

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If you give a Horse Muster-sæde in his prouender, it is very good, for though it clengeth the stomack little or nothing, yet it purgeth the heade exceedingly: therefore to be vsed to the same Horses you vse Butter or Garlike.

Lastly, and the chæfest scowring of all, is this. Take the leaues of Bore, and dry them at the fire till you may crush them in peeces, then mingle with them Brimstone beaten to powder, and giue it your horse in his prouender, yet very discretly, as by little and little at once, least your Horse take a loathe at it, and so refuse it. This purgeth the heade, stomacke and entrailes, of all manner of filthines, leauing nothing that is unsounde or uncleane: it cureth the cold, it killeth the wormes, grubbes, or bots in a horse, and it never abateth, but increaseth courage & fleshe. Therefore it is to be giuen eyther to soule Horse or cleane Horse, but chiefly to the cleane horse, because it will plesse him from any soalenes.

Thus haue I sette you downe sundry scowrings, with their natures, vse them accordanly, and you shall perceiue their vertues. A fortnight of your moneths keeping beeing spent in sound hunting, as is aforesaid, in which I woulde wylle you to haue a certaine knowledge of your Horses goodnesse, and haing vsed such scowrings as you finde to be fittest for the state of your Horses body, which when you perceiue to leau their working, and that there comes nothing from your horse but cleane excrements, without grease or filthines, then may you be certaine and well assured, that your horse is cleane within, sounde, and without any manner of imperfection, eyther of winde or disease.

Then shall you the second fortnight, endenour to continue the aforesaid cleanness: and to augment his strength, courage, and abilitie, you shall for this fortnight, make him Beade in this manner. Take of Beanes a Strike, of Dat-meale two pecks, of Wheate two pecks, and of Kye, two pecks.

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All these being ground together and finelie sifted, let it be knoden with new Ale, the Barne and all being beaten together in the fatte. If you put the whites of Egges into it, it will be the better, and the more wholsome for the horses winde. These being well knoden together, let them for an houre or there abouts, lye in the kneading tubbe, that it may haue time to swell: then let it be wrought vp and baked in great loaues.

With this Breade and with Dates, see that you feede your Horse extreamely, euен so much as hee will eate. As for his exercise let it be thus: soure or five times in a weeke, let him goe foorth on hunting, yet in any case let him not gallop, especially to straine himselfe aboue twise a weeke at the most. If he be such a kettie horse that you perceiue he feedeth too fast, and that you feare he will were pursie, then may you once or twice a weeke, about soure a clecke in the euening, after you haue trotted after the Houndes all day, sending your Houndes home, breake into a mayne chase with your Horse, and so give him a good sounde sweate, which so soone as you haue given, then taking him vp both in good lust and courage, walke him softly vp and downe, sometimes trotting, sometimes racking, till you haue cold him well, and then carrie him home and sette him vp in the stable.

In this wise exercise your Horse till it be within three dayes of your match, during which three daies, let your Horse take his rest, save that you may if you will, walke him foorth to gette him a stomacke if it faile him, as it is likelie it will: because for these three dayes, you must night and day watch with him, making him to eate all the meate he eates, out of your hand. And when he bath eaten a little, offer him a little dish full of water to drinke, and then gyue him more breade, then offer him more water, and in thys manner feede him till he be full. Then let him take his rest and lye downe, and alwaies when he riseth do the like, and in this sorte feede him till his match day: prouided alwaies

that

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that you let hym have Hay in his Racke, and let hym be ledde to the Fielde, bequeathing the rest to God, and good fortune.

C H A P. 4.

The secretes and arte of trayning, and dyeting the Horse
for a course: which we commonly call
running Horses.

HE difference betwene the Hunting-horse before mencioned, and the Horse for a course is great, therfore the arte of more esteeme, and the secretes more woorthy disclosing. The first, (which is the Hunting-horse) bath his vertue, consisting in long and wearie toyle, this other in quicknes of sped and suddaine furie. And as the one requireth a whole day for his tryall, so this other in comparison, must dispatch in a moment. For the choyce of your running Horse, it nothing differeth frō your hunting, saue that you may dispence with sundry faults in this Horse for a course, which may not be tollerable in a Hunting-horse, as for example. If your Horse be long and loosely made, that is, not so shorē and closely knit together as a Hunting horse should be, yet for a course he may be excellent, and in shorē races shew great swiftnes. Also if hee be small lymbde and weakely ioynted, although these faults I vtterly disallowe, and mislike, yet shall you find many Horses of a wonderfull sped, to entertaine these infirmities.

Nowe, when you haue a Horse, whose shape, countenance, and demeanure, promiseth assurance of great swiftnesse, and you addicted onely to that pleasure or exercise, in this sort shall you trayne and bring him therunto. First beeing faire and fatte taken from the grasse, or bought in the Market, so that in all points you diet, dresse and order

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him, as is before prescribed for your hunting horse by two first moneths, onely let his exercise not be thereafter, but in this manner.

Every morning and evening, ride him into some fayre Meddowe, Mose or Heath, and there for hale an howre gallop him gently vpon the hand, even so softly as you can possibly make him sette downe his feete: but if he be so furious that he will not gallop at his ease, but with too great vehemencie, then shall you make him gallop tenne yarde, then trotte as much, and in this sort gallopping one while and trotting another, exercise him, till hee vnderstanding your minde, fall of himselfe to a gentle, light, and easie kind of gallop: which attained to, practise him therein for two moneths, not by any meanes putting him to matter of force or extremitie, nor ever suffering him to vnderstande his owne speede: but that all he dooth, he may do with lust, courage and strength, still pressing and striuing to do more then he doth. The benefit of this exercise is this: the ground being so plaine, smooth, hard & firme, without eyther feare of stumbling or doubt of too great toyle, and your labour so moderate, your horse shal learne a true nimble stroke, and withall, so couch his body thereunto, that when you shall never so little force him, he will lanch out himselfe in such wondersfull manner, that what strength and nature may possibly bring to passe, arte shall assist in the highest degré that may be.

Whereas, if you should exercise him vpon overthwarts and deepe groundes, first as the toyle would be so weare, some, that for want of ease hee would rather loyter then encrease in swiftnes, so would the vncertaintie, and vneuenenesse of the earth so alter and breake his stroke, that not finding meanes to lay his body to his length, or to launch out his legges to the aduantage of great speede, hee shall bee made to frame himselfe to a short idle gallop, which albeit he may be able long to endure, yet will it be so slow, that it will breede little profit for a swift course. Some may make

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answere unto me , and say : that soasmuch as I instruct them vpon the plainest groundes , not to excede the slowest gallop that may be , that thereby I shall as wel wonte my Horse to idenes and to a shorȝt stroke , as if I did exercise him on the d̄epest oȝethwarts .

My reply is this : vpon the faire plaine grounds , galloping my Horse at this ease , if at any time I list (as manie times it must be done) to make him spring into some good round speed , I shall both find the grounde so fit for the pur- pose , and my Horses willingnes so great , that the more I offer , the more he shall desire : where on the other parte , if vpon oȝethwarts I shall offer it , neyther will the grounde serue , vntesse a man will wilfully breake his neck , noȝ long can the Horses strength endure it , be hee of neuer so great ability . Hauing trained your horse in this soft euening and morning , for the space of two Moneths , keepeing him in good hunting dyet , and finding his spedē and towardnes to en- crease , as there is no doubt but it wil , then being at the least sixe yeres old , you may aduenture to course him moze thoroȝly . And if eyther pleasure or necessity b̄ge you , eyther runne bell course , or wager . If you do make any matche , haue great respect to the nature & propertie of your Horse , so ; if you excede his ability , there is no doubt but you shall loose wilfully : therfore in this manner regard it . If your Horse be quick , hote and firie , then is it impossible he should be tongh , hard and durable , wherefore for him , the shorȝter , harder and plainer your course is , a great deale the better . Yet if it haue as we fearme the , either inwithes , upwithes or downwithes , that is , either running within the side of a hil , climbing vp a hil , or desending down a hil , it much auai- leth , as wel for recovery of his wind , as the maintenaunce of his strength and courage . For a hote Horse that runnes of an euene leuell , vntesse he be exceedingly straite helde in , will not onely spende himselfe too outragiously , but also runne hymselfe out of winde wilfully , which once too farre spent , is in a course very hardly recovered ; whereas if he haue

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hauē eyther discent or clymbing, nature teacheth hym as well to be his owne fauourer, as arte in his Ryder to bee his Gouernor. If your horse be still and heauie of himselfe, slow, starting, alwayes rather craving, then out of free-will offering, such horses I say bee tough, strong, and durable, or els for nothing but a Colliers coale-sack profitable, wherfore for such horses, the long, deepe, and tedious course, is most available, because what want of speede looseth, trueth and toughnes may recover. Having made a match, be alwaies well aduised to reserue a moneth at the least to dyet and make your horse fit in: nay, if he haue not bæne before in dyet for a course, if you reserue sixe wœkes, it shal be bet-ter, because a horse newly entred into so strickt a dyet, will for the first fortnight mourne, and fall away exceedingly, that a moneth will be little enough to recover his strength, and bring him to absolute perfection: wherefore for his dyet and keepeing, let it be in thys manner.

First looke vpon hym, and as neere as you can by his dung, thicknes of his ribbe, cleannes of his chaul, and other externall parts, iudge in what temper and state hys body standeth, and howe farre hee is cyther out of case or in case, for the running of a course. Some horses will tunne best when they be hie and full of fleshe, which is the woorst and least to be trusted: others when they be but in indiffe-rent case, and somewhat poore to looke vpon, which is y best, and most to bee esteemed: of which of these kinds your horse is of, your experiance in the trayning must give you knowledge. As for them both they haue but one manner of dyet, saue that you must haue this care, if hee that runneth hie be poore, then must you in his dyet pamper him, and get him into lust and strength, making him to endure no more labour then you are forced vnto for preseruation of hys wind: and let your strongest scowring be a sweet mashe of Maulfe, which as it scowzeth, so it strengtheneth and comforsteth, to him you may spare sweats and night ayngs, or any other thing that abateth his strength or flesh.

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If that horse which runneth best lowe and poore, be hys
and fatte, then to him must you vse the contrary meane,
which meane I will expresse in a larger manner, shewing
the true arte of dyeting in him, because hee craueth all the
helpes that may be: wishing you to vse the same manner
to all running Horses of what nature soever, onely reser-
ving to your discretion, matters of extreameity.

Having therefore made your match, and taken such
sufficient time as in good discretion shall be requisite, enter
well into the consideration of the state of your Horses bo-
die, which finding to be strong, ful of lust, and couragious,
through his great fatnes: yet by that meane so pursie, ket-
tie, and thick winded, that he cannot shew that wonderfull
speed and goodnes which otherwise he would demonstrate,
thus enter him into his dyet. First next his skinne, lay a
faire lynnен shete, because Horses naturally loue to bee
sweetly kept, and the more neate they are, the more proude
and pleasing to themselues: next the shete, lay a blankette
or two, and ouer them a housing cloth of Canuas or sack-
cloth, binde these close before your Horses breast, and then
gyrd them on with a Hursingle, stopping it rounde about
with little wispes.

Thys done, let your stable wherein hee standeth, bee
made darke, close and warme, hauing continually great
stoze of lytter lying about him, the reason for these soze
mentioned things is this. First for the lynnен shete, as it
is neate and pleasing to the Horse, so it carrieth this com-
modity, when nature shall so vehemently striue in the
beast, as what through his extreame fatnesse, vnusuall
warme keeping, and continual rest, hee shall, (as many
times he wil) break into great sweats, insomuch as when
you come to him, you shall find him all of a water, the lin-
nen being next his skinne, even as the force of nature shall
leauue his working, so will the lynnен dry, and be no fur-
ther annoyance: whereas if the wollen shoule lye next hys
skynne, it would not onely force him to sweat vnnaturali-
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but also faulter and continue his sweates, till it turne to faintnesse, and then as the sweates proceeding of naturall causes, strengtheneth, conforteth, and maketh cleane the body, so those beeing forced, weakeneth, dulleth, and maketh fainte every part and member.

For the many clothes before prescribed, they are for two causes: first, to be a helpe to nature, and an occasion now and then to sweate as hee sleepeth or takes his rest, if he be extreme soule, and most abundantly full of grosse vmoys: for otherwise the selue sweates will not chaunce. And shys manner of dissolving these vmoys, is most naturall and wholsome. The second cause is, a Horse beeing pestered and as it were loaden with many clothes, when he shall come to be stript naked and eased of them, will finde himselfe so light, nimble and deliuer, that in his course he will shew the uttermost abilitie he can possible. Againe, being kept so warme in his clothes, when hee is naked, the cold ayre will bee so pearcing, that whereas otherwise a course of three or fourre myle, would thrust him into an extreme fainte sweate, by this meane, such a course shall but maintaine a naturall heate without sweate or faintnes. For the darknes of y stable, I haue rehearsed a reason in the former Chapter, therefore in this place I will yelde no other but this: because the Horse shall not distinguishe the day from the night, but being kept darke, take his rest in both. My reason for the much lytter I would haue hym continually stand vpon, is this. First, because it will defend hym from the colde dampishnes of the earth, which is wonderfull vnwholsome. Secondly, because hee shall not detaine and holde his vaine longer in his bladder then willingly nature would, which if he haue lytter vnder him, hee will not do, but if he want, vndoubtedly hee will: because naturally Horses will refuse to pisse vpon the bare plauchers.

Lastly, because it will occasion him to lye downe and take his rest, when otherwise he would not: and hee that

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will expect his Horse should take great toyle abroade, must prouide that he may rest at home. These foresaid reasons being well considered, you shall consequently see that the Maunger wherein your Horse feedeth, be kept sweete and cleane without dust, filth, or any other excrement of un-cleannessse.

Also haue regard that his Rack be cleane, without cob-webbes or other annoyance, and that there be not any Mud-wall neare him to byte or gnaw vpon. For his ordinarie meate in his Racke, it shall be nothing but Wheate Straw well threshed, given by a sheafe at once, morning and evening: and thus much for these generall things, now for other particuler matters, they shall ensue in order.

First, when you come to your Horse in the morning, (which would be if hee be a very satte horse, an houre or two before day, if leane, not before Sunne-rise, if neither satte nor leane, then after day, and before sunne-rise,) put your hande vnder his clothes, and scelle about his flancke and rybbes, whether hee be wette or dry, that is, whether he haue sweat that night in his clothes or no, if you finde he haue and is not fully dry, then leaue him, and let hym rest vntill such time as naturally bee dry of himselfe. If hee be dry ere you come, or haue not sweat that night, then see that his clothes be well gyrt about him, and take a brydle and snaffle, the snaffle beeing washt eyther in Beere or Ale, and hauing brydled him, leade him forth in your hand to the height o' some Hyll: and there walke him uppe and downe for the space of an houre or more, not by any means pulling or compelling him to lead, but suffering him to goe how and which way he list.

If hee offer to stande still, stand you still with him, if hee offer to goe, goe you, if hee coet to lye downe, do not hinder him, but in all you can further him thereunto, and with the brydle (if hee cannot) help him to tumble ouer and ouer. If he be desirous to play, run up and down, and skope with him in your hand: and thus in all things follow his mind,

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that he may understand he commeth abroad, not to doe your will, but his own, if he be stond, lead him whare some other Horse hath dunged before, and let hym smell thereto, which will presently make him to dung himselfe, by which meanes you may empty his belly at your pleasure. After you haue thus wasted an houre or little more, leade him home againe and set him vp, this we call ayding of a Horse, the reason and profit wherof followeth.

To a fatte Horse that is ayded before day (through the sharpnes of the ayre, cold dew, and discomfort by want of day or sunne-shine,) it abateth his flesh, and dryeth vp pursins, it refresheth him if he be dull, and causeth courage: it getteth him a stomacke, it greatly increaseth his wind, and addes a great desire vnto him to runne and scope. If he be leane, and ayded in the pleasantnes of the morning & fayre sunne-shine, it prouoketh pleasure, and maketh a Horse proude in himselfe: by reason whereof his strength (which want of flesh decayeth) is the sooner recovered. For as ayding before day diminisheth flesh, so this augmenteth, it keepeth him from lothing his meate, so that you can hardlie cloy him, but hys stomacke will be ready to receive meate as oft as you offer it him: which is the chiefeſt thing to be regarded in a running Horse, because they will ordinarily take ſuch loathings to their meate, y they will refuſe what euer you make proffer of, and is no way to be remedied but by ayding: this kinde of ayding helpeth the Horses wind, and giues him desire to endure laboꝝ.

If your Horse be in good ſtate of body, neyther too fatte nor too leane, then the ayding him after day and before ſunrise, ſhall keepe him in that ſtate, and neither abate nor increaſe his fatneſſe, but onely help his wind, preſerue his ſtomacke, and make him willing to endure his course the better. Being ayded and ſette vp, after his legs haue been well rubb and chafed, vnbriidle him, and give him the quantity of a penny wheaten loafe, or as your diſcretion ſhal rule you, (ſoꝝ in theſe quantities your owne witte muſt be your gouernour)

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uerour) of that b̄eade which is last prescribed for your Hunting-horse in the former Chapter, which as soone as he hath eaten, leauē him sweet Wheate-straw in his rack, shut vp your stable windowes and the dōre, and let him rest till it be twelue or one of the clocke in the afternoone, at which time, after you haue put away his dōung & made your stable cleane, vnclothe him, and dresse him as is before exp̄essed in the former Chapter, and then clothe him vp again as he was before: hauing due regard, that during the tyme he is naked, you let him not stand still, but be working or dōing somewhat about him: for whilſt a Horse doth eyther sturre himselfe, or bath his keeper labouring about him, so long the Horse will never take cold.

When you haue finished your dressing, leade him out in your hand to the water, and let him drinke his fill. Now for that there is great diversitie in waters, as namely some smal some strong, some feeding, some scowring, I wil shew you which water is for which Horse. First for the fat horse the smallest water is best, as that whiche spring issueth from the Rocke, and runneth vpon stone or pebble, which to the eye is pure and clere as Chrystall. For the leane Horse the strongest water is good, as that whiche runneth from some dunghill, or that whiche issueth from some common sewer, so it be refind and sweetned by his course of running, or the River into which is cast much garbidge, blood, or other excrements.

For the Horse that is in god state of body, as neyther too fatte nor too leane, a meane betwēne these woulde doe well, as the standing pond water, which is fedde by a fresh spring, or that whiche issueth from eyther chaulke or lyme stone: for that water whiche I tearme small, as indeede it nourisheth little, it altogether scowreth and clenseth both the body and raynes, it preserueth a Horse from the storne, and helpeth paine in the kydneys: yet is it to the taste both vnpleasant and uncomfortable. Those waters I cal strong, are bynding, pleasant, comfortable, and full of nutrient,

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yet beeing taken excessively, brecde many badde vmoys, as flure of badde blood, head-ache, dimnesse of sight, and great purulenesse.

Those wates which are a meane betwene these two extremities, are the best, and most wholsomest, threfore to be had most in vse, and þ other two put as phisicke helpe in time of neede onely. And thus much touching wates particularly, now in generall thus. The lesse water your Hoſe drinke, the better, so that nature through too much drought be not inflamed: for by drinking you may kill your Hoſe, by want you can never hurt him. And sith I am thus farre entred into the treatise of water, I will in generall shewe the discommodities that growe, by letting your Hoſe drinke vnauidisely.

First, if before you course your hoſe, you let him drinke, in his course you shall not onely hazard the breaking of his winde, but also assuredly endanger the incoſting or burſting him. Besides, in ſuch a caſe, hee can neither ſhewe ſpeeđe, trueth, nor any goodnes. If after he hath courſt and is hote, you let him drinke, you shall eyther founder him in his bodie, (which is a mortall diſease,) or els ſo ſuddainlie coole his greaſe, that it will clap to his hart, and cloy him ſo, as eyther he will die iſtantly, or els conſume and waſt away in ſhort time after: which manner of death, vnskilfull Hoſemen attribute to guiltleſſe diſeases, threſore in ſuch a caſe, there is no other remedy but ſtrong ſcowlings and confortable Maſhes.

If after you haue courſt your Hoſe, and reſted hym two or three hoſes, you then in the hoſe give him colde water, you ſhall ſo force him to quiver and ſhake, that hee will bee in daunger of a Fever or worse infirmitie, which ſhaking, if at any time you ſee your hoſe vſe, immediately take his backe, and trotte him uppe and downe till hee bee warme, or els with a good rodde in the ſtable, chafe him till he leane trembling. And thus much for the diſcomoditie of water.

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Now to returne backe to my purpose, after your Horse hath drunke and is sette vp againe, his legges beeing well chast and rubd, let him stand halfe an houre vpon his brydle, which time being expired, gyue him thz like quantitie of breade as you did in the morning: or if you find he eateth his breade with no good appetite, you may giue him ffe or ffe handfules of Dates, well dusted and sifted in a fine sive, suffering him so to rest till ffe of the clocke in the evening. At ffe of the clocke come to him, put away his doung with your fote, and giue him of bread or Dates, which you find he hath most mindr vnto, as you shall perceiue, by offering him first a little of the one, and then of the other, such lyke quantity as is before p[re]scribed: vpon which let him rest till it be two or thre hawres within darke night, at which tyme brydle him vppe, and leade him sooth to ayre, dooing in all poynts as you did in the morning, saue that as in the morning you leade him to the height of a Hyll, so in the euening, you must leade him vnto the valley neere the edge of some running Rauer, where he may receiue the ayre of the colde water, whiche is sharpe and pearcing, working many good effects in your Horse. Thys manner of ayzing is for the fatte Horse.

The leane Horse would be ayzed halfe an houre or an houre before Sunne-sette. The Horse who is in god state of body, would be ayzed after Sunne-sette, and before day part. The reasons for whiche, are before dyaled. Nowe after you haue brought your Horse in from ayzing, and haue chased his legges well, giue him the former quantitie of bread, and so let him rest till the next morning, obseruing to spende all the next day in every poynt like this. It may be objected to mee by some of our stricte Keepers, as I knowe dyuers of that mynde, that thys manner of dyet is too grosse, and that it will rather nourishe then any way diminish glutte, fatte, and pursinesse: yet when they shall with good judgement consider the want of Hay, and the extremity of his earelie and late ayzings, and way them in

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in equall ballance with his foode, they shall finde it no deale
at all too much.

Hauing therefore spent two dayes in this sort, the thypd
morning in stedde of ayzing him, leade him in his cloathes
to the place appointed for his course, where when you come
to the stake let him smell vnto it, and if he will (as many
will couet) let him rubbe himselfe thereon, and so leade him
to the place of start, obseruing to leade him with great ley-
sure & care, forcing him as much as you can, both to douny
and stale. If all the way you leade him he refuse to stale,
then being come to the place of start, vnloose his sursingle,
and breake all the wispes vpon the ground vnder his belly,
then by whistling gently with your mouth, procure him to
stale, which vndoubtedly he wil doo instantly, if he haue not pisse
immediatly before. When he hath pisse, vnbind his clothes,
and thrust them back with your hand euen to his buttocks,
and so gird on your saddle: then doo your selfe pisse in your
Horse's mouth, which will give him occasion to wooke and
ryde with pleasure, and so gette vp into the saddle.

In which when you are seated, let some person for that
purpose appointed, (who hauing a spare Horse to carry
your Horse's clothes after him,) stryppe the cloathes from
his buttocks, of which when he is disburthened, sayre and
gently start hym in his course, and make him ranne it ouer
couragiously and spedily. When you are come to the ende
of your course, turne your Horse gently about, and bring
hym to the stake, where let him a little pause and smell a-
while, to gaine him vnderstanding that there is the prefired
end of hys labour, to which knowledge hee will attaine in
short space. That done, gallop him gently as may bee, to
meeke the man who bringeth hys clothes, which presentlie
thow vpon him, and gyde them with the sarsingle, then
leaping vpon hys backe, pace him gently home to the sta-
ble. Where when you haue sette him vp, let his legges and
body be well rabyd, but no cloth remoued, then stop the sur-
single round about with great wispes, and so being tyed in
hys

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hys bridle to the Racke , and hauing god stoe of lytter vn-
der him, let him stande thre howres, or two houres and a
halfe at the least , at the ende of which time come vnto him
and vnbridle him , making him eate out of your hande two
or thre handfuls of Wheate eares , of that kind of Wheate
which we call Pollard Wheate , because it is without
aunds, that is, not bearded.

When hee hath eaten them , offer him a Pashe luke-
warme , made of ground Paulte and water , beeing both
swete and strong, which when he hath drunke off , depart
from him , and let him rest . At one or two of the clocke in
the after noone, come vnto him, and if hee be thozowe dry,
and the sweat hard baked vpon his hayre , let him be vn-
clothed, curried, rubb, and trimd, and so clothed vp againe
warme as he was before , giuing him a god quantitie of
bread to eate, and soz that day no water at all, because hys
Pashe must serue in stedde of it , and a Horse for a course,
is never to drinke but once in twenty-fourre howres. Thys
done , let him rest till within an howre of sunne-sette , at
which time leade him forth to ayre for two causes , the one
because considering his course in the mozung , which was
full of toyle and labour, it is necessary that in his ayring he
take some pleasure, least wanted altogether to things vn-
comfortable , his courage decay, and he grow dull and vn-
spiritie : secondly , that you may haue great respect to hys
dung, and whether he voyde any grease or no, which if hee
doth , then may you be well assured of his extreame foul-
nesse , and also vnderstand , that your last course dyd your
Horse great profit.

Having ended your ayring and sette him vpp , gyue
him both Bread and sweet Wheate-straw, letting him rest,
and as you spent these thre dayes, so spende your first for-
night, at the end whercof, you shall come to haue almost an
absolute knowledge touching the state of your Horses bo-
dy, if you will be circumspect and diligent, as an excellent
keeper ought to be.

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If you perceiue by this forȝ-nightes spending, that your Horsle is reasonably cleane within, sounde, strong, and desirous to endure his course, yet through some little pursnes and straitnesse of winde, what his harte in willingnesse would performe, want of abilitie hindereth, then in his seconȝ forȝnightes keepe, you shall thus helpe it.

First let him haue Wheate straw in his Rake as hee had before, also obserue the same hōwres for his ayȝings, the same time for his feedinges, and the same manner of dressing and watring him as in the former forȝnight: onely you shall alter hys foode in this manner. When you giue him bread, let it not be the Breade mentioned before, but bake hym a batch in this sort.

Take of fine Date-meale well dyed, two peckes, of Beanies one pecke, of Wheate a pecke, and of Rye a peck, let these be ground altogether, and well boulted through a boulting cloth, kneade thys meale with nothing but newe Marne and the whites of Egges, putting therto a pounde and a halfe of sweet Butter y hath not bene potted. These beeing well wrought and laboured together, let it be thorowly baked in great loaues. Thys breade is more harty and strong then the other, yet it doth not cloy and feede so soore as the other doth. It is quicke of digestion, openeth a Horsles pypes, and increaseth wind.

Also during thys forȝnight, when you bring your horsle from ayȝing, you shall gyue him hys Dates washd in thys manner. Take two peckes of the best whyte Dates, and let them lye in the sunne for the space of an hōwre or more, which done, lay them betwene two cleane clothes, and with a couple of stickes let them be thorowly basted, then faine away the bulles from the Dates, which your bastinge will drise off, and take the whites of a dozen or twelue Egges, and in those whites wash your Dates, which beeing thorowly washd, dry them agayne in the Sunke, and gyue them to your Horsle according as your discretion pleaseþ.

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Of all foodes belonging to a running Horse, thys is the lightest, finest, and most excellent for hys wind. You may also if you please, (finding your Horse grosse and kettie) in the morning before you ayre him, gine him a new laid egge or two rawe at hys mouth, which is very soueraine for a soule Horse, because it scowzeth the stomacke, and proouereth long wind.

During thys sortnight, let your Horse after every two dayes rest, haue a course, yet in ail, not aboue three courses that may be soze in dede, and the rest in a playing manner, not exceeding a good round gallop. After every course let hym haue a sweet Nashe, because that will cleane and scowze away all such filthines as shall by his coursing bee dissolved. If your Horse be eyther so old that you dare not well aduenture to course him so oft as you woulde, for feare of decaying hys courage, or renuing of former Straynes, which might bring hym to lamencs: or if the weather bee such that you cannot course in it, or there be any other impediment to hinder that exercise, which should bring your Horse to perfection, and neverthelesse, you are both compelled to holde your wager, and also find your Horse in no good temper, you shall then to bring hym to perfectnesse, gyue hym a sweate in his clothes in the stable after thys manner.

Fyrst you shall stryppe hym naked, then take a blancket, and warme it hote against the fire, soulding it in many souldes: thys blancket thus heated, wrappe rounde about your Horses bodie next hys hart, pynning the same verie close and strayte, then lay vpon him two or threé other blanckets, and two or threé good thick Couerlets, gyft these about hym with a Hursingle, and make them fast and close before hys brest, then stoppe the Hursingle rounde about with great wispes of strawe, and lay hym good stoe of lytter vnder hym vppre to the bellie. In thys maner let him stande a quarter of an houre, your stable beeing made so close and warme as is possible.

Of the breeding, ryding,

If in that space he beginne not to sweat, lay some more clothes vpon him: if all that do no god, then take him forth of the stable, and leape vpon his back, trotting him in some faire Court or Close, til he begin to sweat, and then set him vp again, and lay a blanket or two more vpon him. In this manner let him sweat for an houre, or an houre & a halfe, during which time stand by him, and with a cleane cloth, wipe away the sweat from his face and nekke. When hee hath sweat sufficiently, you shall coole him by little and little, as first taking away one cloth, and then within halfe a quarter of an houre another: and so one after one, til you haue lightned him of diuers, hauing great regarde to haue some Raper with you, who with wispes and clothes, may all the while rub his face, his neck, his belly, and flanckes, till with his rubbing and the abating of his clothes, hee come to be as dry as euer he was.

When he is thus dryed, and clothed againe after his vsuall manner, give him a sweet Mashe, and all the day after, feede him well with breade. These manner of sweates be the onely meanes that may be, to bring an extreame fat Horse to cleanness, and the hye way to bring a leane horse to such pouerty, that he will hardly be able to gos. As these sweates be violent, and of great force, so to a fat Horse that hath strength to endure them, they adde such lightnes, agilitie and pleasure, that they be wonderfull profitable: one of these sweates, doth take as soze of a Horse as thre coulces, therefore the seldomer to be vsed, and the greater care to be taken in vsing them.

If your Horse in this sortnight (beeing vnacquainted with byet, or being inwardly hote of himselfe) shal proue so costiue or bound in his body, that he can either hardly dung, or dung more hard then you would haue him, which is a great signe of unsoundnes, and sicknes to ensue: then to remedy that impediment, and prevent daunger to come, you shall when you bring him from ayring, giue him hys Dates, washit in strong Ale, the Ale beeing no more but draynd

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draynd from them. Thys kind of fode is coole and loose, nynge it is strong and hartie, yet doth a little increase pursnes, therefore more fitte for the leane horse then the fatte, yet in time of ned conuenient for both.

If this washt meate preuaile not, but that his costiuenesse continueth, then it shall be necessary for you, to giue him that scowring of Water and Garlike, mentioned in the Chapter of hunting Horses, which assuredly will loosen any Horse, yet but in a reasonable sort neither. And withall, as it maketh soluble the body, so it purgeth the head of impuritie, and increaseth wind. Yet beware you scoure not your Horse too much, for as to be too extreame costiu, is an euill signe of sicknes, so to be too much loosened, is a signe of weakenes, therefore keepe him in an indifferent temper rather hard then too soft, so the colour of his dunge be good, which is pale and white, not redde and hie coloured. And thus much for this second sortnight.

Nowe for this last sortnight, which is all you haue to keepe him in before you runne your wager, as I sayd before, so shall you now obserue the same howres for dyring, the same times for feeding and dressing him, as is before mentioned: onely his water you shall gine at no certaine time, but alwaies when you fede him, after hee hath eaten a little, giue him a dishfull of water, and then let him eate agayne, and then a little more water: and in this manner let him haue his meate and water together, but haue care that hee haue no more water then to quench thirst, not to glut his greedie nature.

For this sortnight, you shall let him haue no Wheate straw, nor any other thing els in his Racke, and for hys heade you shall prouide a muzzell of Leather, or Canuas, made like a bagge to come ouer his mouth, with two holes before his nostrels for to receive his winde, whiche beeing made fast at the toppe of his heade, it will keepe him from eating his lytter, gnawing the Rack, Manger, or Wallles about him, and your selfe shal be assured, he eateth nothing

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but what commeth from your owne hands. Into this mus-
sell you shal put thre or four times every day, Annysseedes
finely beaten into powder, for your Horse to smell vpon,
and nowe and then to liche on with his tongue, which is
both wholesome, pleasant, and increaseth wind.

For thys fortnight you shall not by any meanes suffer
him to eate in the Manger, because it may vscially be soule
and vncleane, although you rubbe it never so soze, but pro-
vide to haue a cleane boule, which you may your selfe dil-
ligently keepe neate and sweete, neyther put all the meate
he shall eate at one tyme into the boule, for feare of cloying
his eye, and so consequently his stomacke, but put it in by
little and little at once. Let his meate for this fortnight, bee
the bread last prescribed, and Dales wash in the whites of
Egges. Course him in this fortnight as in þ former, so you
be sure he may haue two whole dayes to rest in befoze he
runne for the wager.

Also the last course you gyue him, let it be in his clothes,
and let him not excede a fasse gallop: nay if hee halfe gal-
lop, halfe trotte, it shall not be amisse, but profitable, for the
more gently you vse him that day, the more willing he will
be the next tyme to accomplish your desire. The first thing
you gyue him to eate after every course, let it be a handfull
or two of Wheate-eares, and a little Musterdseede sprin-
ked vpon them, to purge his head, and occasion him to neese,
which is very soueraine.

If in this fortnight hee shall dry inwardly, or growe
sickly, and that you find wash meate preuaileth not to re-
medie him, then you shall not by any meanes gyue hym
any scowring, because whatsoeuer entreth into the sto-
macke and scowreth downward, beeing compounded (as
it must be) of thinges in some sorte contrary to nature,
must of force weaken and drawe lowe your Horse, and then
you shall want sufficient time to gette him into his former
lust and courage againe: but you shall minister unto hym
a glyster of Hallet-oyle, Mylke, and the decoction of Mal-
lowes,

and trayning vp of Horses.

lopes, thys wyll drawe hys bodie into good temper, and both coole and comfort him.

There be some keepers which I knowe, that in such a case as this, will gyue theyr Horse a handfull or two of thrasht Rye, or if it be at the time of the yere, thre or foure handfuls offorage, whiche is the younge græne blades of wheate or Rye, being sprung halfe a foote aboue the ground. I disallow of neyther of these, though so myne owne part I haue little vsed them: therefore I reserue the same to the discretion of them, whiche shall haue occasion to employ them.

In thys fornight, I woulde not haue you gyue your Horse any sweat in his clothes in the stable, vntille it be at the beginning thereof, for feare least you thereby draw him to greater weakenesse then you can recover. During thys for-night, you shall not let your Horse eate any crustes of Bread, as well to avoyd filthinesse, as so that they bee very hard of digestion.

Nowe lastly, as touching the day in whiche your Horse must runne for your wager, thus shall you vse him. First the night before, you shall gyue him but a very little supper, so that he may bee passing empty in the morning, on which morrowe haue hym out, and ayre him an houre or two before day, taking great care that he emptie himselfe thorowly whilist he is abroade, then bring hym in, and after you haue well rubb all his foure legges, and annoyncted them thorowly, eyther with Peates, foote oyle, Treane oyle, Sheapes, foote oyle, or Lynseede oyle, all whiche be the most excellentest oyles that may be for a horse, especiallie the two last. Then gyue hym this foode, take a god bigge pennie white loafe, and cutte the same all out into toastes, and toaste them against the fire, then steepe them in Muskadine, and lay them betweene hote clothes, and beeing layde before the fire, dry them againe, and so gyue them to your Horse.

These be so pleasant and comfortable, that your Horses emptines

Of the breeding, ryding,

emptines, (as he must be wonderfull emptie when hee goeth to his course) shal little agriene him. If you haue not this ready to give him, if then you give him halfe a peck of fine Datemeale well dryed, it shall be as good, for though it be not so pleasant, yet being so light a foode as it is, it will both comfort his stomacke, and be soone digested. When he hath eaten this, put on his Russell, give him great stoe of lyfter, and vnloose his surcingle, that his clothes may hang loose about him, and so let him stand to take his rest, till the howre in which he must be ledde forth to runne hys wager, not suffering any man to come within your stable, for feare of disquieting your Horsse.

When the howre is come in which you must lead him out, gyrd on his clothes handsomlie, bryde him vp, and then take your mouth full of strong Vineger, and spyre it into your Horsses nostrels, the strenght whereof will search and open his pypes, making them apt for the receit of winde. Thys done, leade him to the race, and when you come at the end thereof where you must uncloth him, hauing the Vineger carried after you, do the like there, & so bequeath him and your selfe to God, and god fortune. Che sera sera.

The

The approoued cure of Horses Diseases.

C H A P. V.

Of sicknesse in generall.



In generall, sicknes is an opposite foe to nature, warring against the agents of the body and minde, seeking to confound those actions which upholde and mayntaine the bodies strength & liuelihoode: Who coueleteth to haue a larger definitiōn of sicknes, let him reade Vegetius, Rusius, or excellent Maister Blundevile, who in that hath bene admirably well-deserving painfull. For mine owne part, my intent is to wriete nothing more then mine swne experiance, and what I haue approued in horses diseases most auailable: and first of the Feuer or Ague in a horse, though it be a disease hidome or not at all noted by our me- channicall horse Farriors, who cure many times what they know not, and kill where they might cure, knewe they the cause: yet I haue my selfe seene of late, (both by the de- monstrate opinions of others better learned, and by the ef- fects of the disease) some two horses which I dare auouche were mightily tormented with a Feauer: though dyuers Leeches had thereof ginen diuers opinions, one saying it was the bots by reason of his immoderate languishment: another affirmed him to be bewitcht, by reason of his great shaking, heauines, and sweating: but I haue found it and approued it to be a Feuer, both in effect, nature, and qua- litiē: the cure whereof is thus, first let him bloode both in necke and temples, for the originall cause of a Feuer, is surfeit breeding putrifaction in the blood: then when hys shaking beginneth, take three newe layde egges, breake

them,

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them in a dishe and beate them together, then mire there-
to ffeue or sixe spoonefulls of excellent good Aqua vitæ, and
givē it him in a ho:ne, then bridle him, and in some Closse
or court chafe him till his shaking cease and hee beginne to
sweat: then set him vp and clothe him warme. And during
the time of his sicknes, givē him no water to drinke, but
before he drinke it, boyle therēn Mallowes, Sozrell, and
Purrsine, of each two or three handfulls. As for his foode,
let it be sodden Barly, and now and then a little Rye in the
sheafe to cleane and purge him, cheefely if he dyg inwardly
and grow costiue. This haue I proved vneffectlesse for this
disease, and also much auailable for any other inward sick-
nesse, proceeding eyther of raw digestion, too extreame ry-
ding, or other surfeit. Divers haue written diversly of dy-
uers Agues, and I coulde prescribe receipts for them, but
sithence I haue not beene experimented in the all, I meane
to omit them, intending not to excede mine owne know-
ledge in any thing.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Head-ache.

THIS head-ache as most are oppyniated, procedeth of
cold and raw digestion, the cure is, take a goose fea-
ther anoynted with Oyle debay, and thrust it vp into
the horses nostrells to make him neese, then take a
wreath of pease straw or wet hay, and putting fire thereun-
to hold it vnder the Horses nose, so as the smoke may ascend
vp into his heade, then beeing thus perfumed, take a knife
and prick him in the pallat of the mouth so as he may ticke
up and chawe his owne blood, whiche done, haue great care
in keeping his head warme, and doubt not of his recovery.

CHAP.

of Horses diseases.

CHAP. VII.

Of the sleeping euill.

THIS sleeping euill in a horse, differeth nothing from that which the Phisitions call the Lethargie in men, for it prouoketh the Horse to sleep continually, without desisting, robbing his memory and appetite of theyr due qualities: the knowledge therof is easily known by his drowsinesse, and the cure is in this sort: Let one stande by him, and eyther with fearefull noyse or strypes, perforce keepe him waking: then let him bloode vnder the eyes, and in the necke, and then take a lease or two of the best Tobacco, which beeing dryed and beaten to powder, with a quill blow it vp into his nostrels, and giue hym to drinke Vinegar, Salt and Mustarde, mingled toge-ther, to which if you put a little Honey, it shall not bee a-
miss: and also when hee drinkeþ any water, put thereto eyther Fenel-seedes, Anny-seedes, or Pepper.

CHAP. VIII.

Of a Horse that is taken.

AHorse which is bereft of his feeling, mooning or styring, is sayd to be taken, and in sooth so hee is, in that he is arrested by so villainous a disease, yet some Farriors, not well vnderstanding the ground of the disease, conserue the wozde taken, to be striken by some planet or euill spirit, which is false, for it proceedeth of too great abundance of sleame and choller, symbolizd together, the cure is thus. Let him bloode on his spurre vaines, and hys breast vaines, and then by folding him in abundant num-
ber of clothes, drine him into an extreame sweate, during which time of his sweating, let one chasse his leggs wylth Dyle debay, then after he hath sweat þ space of two hours, abate his clothes moderatly, and dry him thorowly, after hee is dry, annoynt him all ouer wylth Dyle Petrolium, and in twise or thrise dressing he will be sound.

The approoued cure

CHAP. IX.

Of the Staggers.

THE **S**taggers is a diſte disease breeding frenzie in a horse, which if it bee not instantly helpt, is mortal: the cure is thus. Let him bloode in the temple vaines: and then apply vnto his temples, cloth wet in the iuyce of Garlick & Aqua vita mixt together, if you crush Garlick and put it in his eares it is excellent: or if you slyt his forehead, and looſning the skinne from the bone, taint it with Turpentine and Sallet oyle, it will vndoubtedly helpe him.

CHAP. X.

Of the Crampe, or convulsion of the ſinewes or muscles.

AConvulſion or Crampe, is a forcible drawing together of the ſinewes, ſometimes uniuersally ouer the whole body, as I haue ſeene one horse in my life time, and ſometimes but in one part or member, as I haue knowne & helpt diuers. These Convulſions haue two grounds, namely, eyther naturall, or els accidentall, naturall, as proceeding of cold windie humors, ingendred in the body and dispersed into thofe parts, worke there the effects of greeuance. Accidentall, as by wounding or prick- ing the ſinewes, of which immediatly enſueth a convulſion. If it be naturall, and the diſease generally dispersed, then the cure is thus, digge a great deepe hole in ſome old dung-hill, and there burie him all ſaue the heade, ſo as hee may ſweat there for the ſpace of two houres at the leaſt, then take him out, and annoynt his bodie all ouer with Par- uoyle, Turpentine, and Deares ſuet mingled together on the fire, and bathe his head in the iuyce of Rue & Camomile. Then

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Then give him to drinke olde Ale bryewd with Simum, Ginger, Seneckee, and long Pepper: of each three ounces. As for his dyet, let it be warme Mashes, sodden Wheate, and Hay, thorowly carded with a payre of wolle cards: let him be kept very warme, and ayred abroad once a day at the least. If this convolution bee but onely in one member, then it is sufficient if every day with hard ropes of hay or strawe you rub and chafe that part exceedinglie, and apply thereto a little quantitie of the Dyle of Pepper. If the convolution be accidentall, proceeding of some hurte, whereby the sinewes is wounded or prickt, then shall you incontinentlie take vp that sinewe so wounded, searching the wound with great discretion, and cut it cleane in sun-der, then shall you endeour to heale vp the same with such vnguent, plaisters, and balmes, as shall bee heereafter mentioned in the chapters of wounds and vlcers, of what kinde or nature soever.

CHAP. XI.

Of colde in the head.

 **H**ope or colde in a Horse, is the most generall disease that hapneth, and is the easiest perceived, both by his stopping, ratling in the nose, and coughing, the cure thereof is in this sorte: If it bee but newlie taken by some carelesse regarde, and immediatlie perceived, you shall neede no other remedie but to keepe him warme, and every morning and euening after his water, to ryde him sooth, and to trotte him vp and downe very fast till his colde breake, and then gentle to gallop him a little, which moderate exercise with warme keeping wil quicklie recover him againe: but if the colde hath had long residence in him, and still increaseth, then you shall give him thys drinke three dayes together. Take of strong Ale one quart, of the best Treakle bys penny worth, of long Pepper

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and graynes of each as much beaten to powder, of the iuyce of Garlick two spoonesfulls, boyle all these together, and give it the horse to dynke so warme as he may suffer it: and then trotte hym vp and downe by the space of an hower or moze, and keepe hym warme giving him to dynke no cold water.

CHAP. XII.

Of watering eyes.

Watering eyes commeth most commonly of some strype or blowe, and the cuer is thus. Lay unto his temples a plaister of Corpentine and pytch molten together, then wash his eyes with white wine, and after, blow the pouder of burnt Allome into the same.

CHAP. XIII.

Of blood-shotten eyes, or any other sore eye, comming of rume or other humor.

FOR any soze eye make thys water, take of the water of Eie-bright, of Rosewater, and Malmeley, of eache threé spoonesfull, of cloves sixe or seauen beaten to fine pouder, of the iuyce of Houselick two spoonesfulls, mire all these together and washe the Horses eyes therewith once a day, and it will recover him.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the pynne and VVeble, and other dymnessc.

To cure the Pyn, Webbe, Pearle, Fylme, or other dymnes, use this meanes following: Take of Sandiuerre, the pouder of burnt Allom, and the pouder of blacke Flint stone, of each like quantitie: and once a day

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day, blowe a little thereof into the horses eye, and it will weare away any such imperfect matter, and make the eye cleere.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Hawe.

HE Hawe is a grosse grissell growing vnder the eye, and couering more then one halfe of the sight: which if it be suffered, will in shor tyme perrish the eye, the cure is thus: Lay your thombe vnder hys eye in the very hollowe, then with your finger pull downe the lyd, and with a sharpe needle and a thred take holde of the Hawe, and plucking it out, with a sharpe knife cut it away the compasse of a penny or moze: that done, wash the eye with a little Beere.

CHAP. XVI.

Of lunaticke or Moone eyes.

Lif these lunaticke eyes I haue knowne dyuers, they are blind certaine times of the Moone, they are redde, fierie, and full of sylme: they come with over-ryding, and extraordinary heate and furie, the cure is thus, Lay vpon the temples of his heade a playster of Pitch, Rozen, and Mastick, molten together, very exceeding hole: then with a little round yron made for the purpose, burne thre or fourre holes an inche or moze vnder neath his eyes, and annoynt those holes euery day with hogges grease, then put into his eyes every day with a feather, a little Honny, and in shor tyme hee will recover his sight.

CHAP.

The approoued cure

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Viues.

TH^E Vines be certayne kynells growing vnder the horses eare, which come of corrupt blood, the cure is diversly spoake and written of, but this is the best meane which I haue tryed: if you finde the kynells to enflame and grieue the horse, take a handfull of **Sorrell**, and lap it in a **Bur dock** lease, and roast it in the hot imbers like a warden, then being taken out of the fire, apply it so hote as may bee to the soze parte, suffering it to lye there, vnto the space of a day and a night, and then renew it, till such time that it ripen and breake the soze which it will in short space do. When it is broken and the vild matter taken away, you shall heale vp the soze place with the yolke of an **Egge**, halfe a spoonefull of **Honey**, and as much **Wheate**-flower as will serue to make it thick, plaister wise, which beeing bounde thereunto, will in three or four dayes heale the same.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the bleeding at the nose, or to stanche fluxe of blood in any sorte.

IHaue knowne many horses in great danger by bleeding, and I haue tryed divers remedies for the same, yet I haue not founde any more certaine then this: Take a spoonefull or two of his blood, and put it in a sawcer, and set it vpon a chafingdish of coales, and let it boyle till it bee all dryed vp into a powder, then take that powder, and if he bleede at the nose, with a cane or quill blowe the same vppe into his nostrels: if his bleeding come of any wounde or other accident, then into the wounde put the same powder, which is a present remedy. **Newe horse-dung** or **earth**, is a present remedy, applied to the bleeding place: and so are **Hage leaves** brused and put into the wound.

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of Horses diseases.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Bladders in a Horses mouth.

Some horses will haue bladders like pappes growing in the inside of their lippes next to their great teeth, which are much painfull: the cure whereof is thus. Take a sharpe payre of sheares, and clipp them away close to the gumme, and then wash the soze place with running water, Allom & Honey boylde together till it be whole.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Lampas.

The Lampasse is a thicke spungie fleshe, growing ouer a horses upper teeth, hindering the coniunction of his chappes, in such sorte that he can hardly eate: the cure is as followeth. Cut all that naughty fleshe away with a hote yron, and then rubbe the soze well with salt, which the most ignorant Smith can do sufficiently.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Canker in the mouth.

This disease proceedeth of divers causes, as of vnnatural heate of the stomack, of soule feeding, or of the rust or venome of some byt or snaffell, vndiscreetlie lookt vnto: the cure is thus, Wash the soze place with strong Vineger, made thicke with the powder of Allom, two or three dayes together, every time vntil it bleed, which will kill the poysone and vigo of the exulcerated matter: then make this water, take of running water a quart, of Allom fourre ounces, of Honey fourre or five spoonefull, of Woodbine leaues, of Sage leaues, and of Cullombine leaues, of each halfe a handfull, boyle all these together till one halfe be cleane consumed, then take it of, and euery day with the water warmed, wash the soze vntill it be whole.

The approoued cure

CHAP. XXII.

Of the falling of the Crest.

TH^E falling of the Crest is occasioned most comon-
ly through pouerty: yet sometimes I haue seene it
chance through the ill proportion of the crest, which
beeing hie, thick and heauy, and the necke thinne and
weake vnderneath, is not able to suppor^t or sustaine it vp,
how euer it be there is remedy for both: if it proceede of po-
uerty, first try by good keeping to get it vp againe, but if it
wil not rise, or that the originall of the disease be in the ill
fashion of the crest, then let this bee the cure: First with
your hand rayse vp the crest as you would haue it stand, or
rather more to that side from which it declineth, then take
vp the skinne betweene your fingers on that side frō which
the crest swarueth, and with a sharpe knife cut away the
breadth of very neere an inch, & the length of foure inches,
which done stich the skinne together againe with three or
four^e stiches, and by meanes of strings, weights, or other
deuises, keepe the crest perfo^rme leaning on that side, apply-
ing therew^{nto} a plaister of Deare suet and Turpentine, boi-
led together, till the soze be healed: and at the selfe same in-
stant that by this manner of unction you draw together and
straiken the skin on that side, you shal in this sorte give liber-
tie to the other side, whereby the crest may the easier at-
taine to his proper place: take a hote yron made in fashion
of a knife, the edge beeing a quarter of an inche broad, and
therewith, from the vpper part of his crest vnto the nether
part of the same extending towardes his shoulder, drawe
three lines in this forme, | | | and the same annoyn^t eue-
every day with freshe Butter, vntill such time as
it bee perfectly whole. | | | By this manner of cure,
you may make any lame eard horse, to bee as pricke
and comely, as any other Horse whatsoeuer.

CHAP.

of Horses diseases.

CHAP. XXII.

Of manginesse in the maine or tayle, and falling
of the hayre.

This mangines in a horses maine proccedeth of diuers causes, as of rancknes of blood, infcacion of other horses, povertie or lousines, it is discerned by the scabbednes of the place, & the horses rubbing himselfe against every thing, the cure is thus. Take of Paruoyle one pound, of Quick-siluer halfe an ounce, & having kild the Quick-siluer either with fasting spetle or the ioyce of Sage, ming'e them together, till such time as the quick-siluer be not discerned: then by a pan of hote coles, or in the heate of the Sun annoyn the horse, and in thise dressing he will be whole: yet before he be thus annointed, I would haue him let blood in the necke, if the signe serue well, if after the mangines is cured, his hayre be thinn, or by decay of nature still deacreaseth, then first annoyn him with lye Honny, and after, for a weeke together, wash the place with strong chamber lye mixt with Ashe ashes: and hys hayre will increase.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Yellowes.

THE Yellowes is a generall disease in horses, and differeth nothing from the yellow Jaundise in men, it is mortall, and many horses die thereof: the signes to know it is thus: Pull down the lids of the Horses eyes, and the white of the eye wil be yellowe, the inside of his lips wil be yellow, and his gums, the cure followeth. First let him blood in the pallat of the mouth, that he may suck up the same, then give him this drinke, take of Strong Ale a quart, of the greene ordure of Geese strained, three or four sponefuls, of the ioyce of Selondine as much, of Saffron halfe an ounce, mixe these together, and being warme, give it the horse to drinke.

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CHAP. XXV.

Of the Cords.

THIS Cords is a disease that maketh a horse sumble, and many times fall, and they appeare in a horses fore-legs, this is the cure thereof. Take a sharp knife, and cut a slyt cuen at the tip of his nose, iust with the poynt of the grissell, open the slit beeing made, and you shall perceine a white string, take it vp with a Boxes tooth or some crooked bodkin & cut it in sunder, then stich vp the slit and annoint it with butter, and the horse doubtlesse shall be recared.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Farcion.

THIS Farcion is a vild disease, engendred of ill blood, flegmaticke matter and vnkindly feeding, it appeareth in a horse like little knots in the flesh, as big as hassell puttes, the knots will increase daily and inflame, impostume, & breake: and when the knots amount to thre score, they will every night after breedeth so manie more, till they haue ouer-runne the horses body, and with the poysone, which is mighty and strong, soone bring hym to his death. This disease is very infectious and dangerous for sound horses, yet if it be taken in any time it is easie to be holpen: the cure thereof is in this manner. Take a sharp Bodkin, and thrust it through the nether part of his nose, that he may bleedeth: or if you will, to let him bloodde in the necke vaine shall not be amisse: then seele the knots, and as many as are soft, launce them and let them run, then take strong Lye, Lygne, & Allem, and with the same bathe all his sores, and it shall in short space cure him. There is also another manner of curing this disease, and that is thus. Take a sharpe launce knife, and in the top of the Horses

so;head,

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so heade, iust betweene his eyes, make a long sylle even to the skull: then with a blunt instrument for the purpose, loose the flesh from the scalpe a pretty compasse: then take Carret rootes cut into little thin round peeces, and put the betweene the skinne and the skull, as many as you can, then close vp the wounde and once a day annoynt it with fresh butter. This is a most sur & approued way to cure the Farcion, so looke holwe this wounde thus made, shall rotte, wast and growe sounde, so shall the Farcion breake, dry vp, and be healed, because all the poyson that feedeth the disease, shall be altogether drawne into the so heade, where it shall die and wast away. The onely fault of thys cure is, it will be somewhat long, and it is a foule eye soze vntill it be whole. Some vse to burne this sozance, but that is naught and dangerous, as who so proues it shall finde.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the Mallander.

A Mallander is a pevnish sozance, and commeth of ill keeping, it is on the soze legs, iust on y inside, at the bending of the knee, it will make a horse goe stark, and stumble much, the cure is in this sorte. Cast the horse, and with some instrument pluck of the dry scab that will sticke thereon, and rub it till it bleede, then take blacke Sope, and Lyme mingled together like a playster, and binde it thereto for three dayes, in which space you shal see a white asker on the soze, then take that of, and after annoynt it with Dyle of Rose or fresche butter, vntill it bee shozowly cured.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the Sellander.

THE Sellander and Mallander spring both of one cause, but that the Sellander is on the hinder legge, in

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the very bending of the ham, and will make a horse at his first comming out of the stable to pull his legges vp to his body: the cure is the same that is for the Pallander.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of the Serew.

A Serewe is a soule sorance, it is like a splent, but it is a little longer, and is most commonly on the outside of the foreleg, as the Splent is on the inside, the cure is thus, Take two spoonesfulls of strong Wine vineger, and one spoonfull of good Sallet-oyle, mingle them together, and every morning bestowe one howre in rubbing the sorance with it altogether downward till it be gone, which will not be long in going.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the Splent.

A Splent is a sorance of the least moment, unlesse it be on the knee, or els a thorow splent, both which can not be cured: a Splent is a spungie harde grissell or bone, growing fast on the inside of the shin bone of a horse, where a little making stark the sennelwes compel a horse somewhat to stumble: the cuers are dyuers, and thus they be. If the splent be young, tender, and but newe in breeding, then cast the Horse, and take a spoonfull of the oyle called Petroleum, and with that oyle rub the splent till you make it soft, then take a sleame, such as you let a horse blood withall, and strike the splent in two or three places, then with your two thombs thrust it hard, and you shall see crushit matter and blood come out, which is the very splent, then settis him vp and let him rest, or runne at grasse for a weeke or more: others for a young splent doe thus, take a hassell sticke and cut it square, and there withall beate the splent till it be soft, then take a blewe cloth and lay vp-
pon

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pon the splent, and take a taylers pressing yron made hottie and rub it vp and downe vpon the cloth ouer the splent and it shall take it cleane away. But if the splent be old and great and growne to the perfection of hardnes, then you must cast the horse and with a sharp knife slyte downe the splent, then take Cantharides and Euforbium, of each like quantitie, and boyle them in Oyle debay, and with that fill vp the slyt, and renew it for thre dayes together, then take it away, and annoynt the soze place with Oyle debay, oyle of Roses or Tarre, vntill it be whole.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the Ring-bone.

THE Ring-bone is an ill disease, and appeareth before on the foote aboue the hoofe, aswell before as behinde, and will be swolne three inches broade, and a quarter of an inche or more of height, & the hayze will stare and were thinne, and will make a horse haulte much, the cure is, Cast the horse, and with an yron made flatte and thinne, burne away that grissell whiche annoyes him, then take Mar, Turpentine, Rozen, and Tarre, and Hoggs grease, of each like quantitie, mingle them together plaister-wise, and with it cure the soze; this plaister wil also cure any other wound or ulcer whatsoeuer.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of VVindgals.

WIndgalls are easie to cure, they be little swellings, like blebbs or bladders, on eyther side the ioynt next vnto the feaster-lockes, as well before as behinde, and they come thrcugh the occasion of great travells, in hard, granelly, or sandy wayes.

The

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the cure is, Take Pitch, Rozen, and Mastick, of each like quantity, melt the together, and with a stick lay it round about the Horses legges, & whilst it is hote lay flocks thereon: the nature of this playster, is never to come away whilst there is any windgall on the horses legs, but when they are dyed vp, then it will fall away of it selfe.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of Frettishing.

Frettishing is a sorance that cometh of ryding a horse till he sweat, and then to sette him vp without litter, where hee taketh suddaine colde in his feete, & chieflie before: it appeares vnder the heele in the harte of the foote, so it will growe dunne, and were white and crumbly like a Pomys, and also in tyme it will shewe, by the wrinkes on his hoofe, and the hoofe will grow thicke and brickle, hee shall not be able to tread on stnes or hard ground, nor wel to travell, but stumble and fall: the cure is thus: Take and pare his feete so thin as may be, then rost two or three Egges in the hote imbers very hard, and beeing extreme hote taken out of the fire, crush them in hys foote, and then clap a pecce of Leather theron, and splint it that the Egges may not fall out, and so let him run and hee will bee sounde.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of Foundring.

Of all other sorances, Foundring is soonest gotte, and hardliest cured: yet if it may bee perceiued in twenty and soure howres, and taken in hand, by this meanes heereaster prescribed, it shall be cured in other twenty and soure howres: notwithstanding, the same receipte, hath cured a horse that hath beene foundred a yeere and moze, but then it was longer in bringing it to passe.

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pasle. Foundering commeth when a Horse is heated, being in his grease and very fasse, and taketh thereon a sodeyne cold which stryketh downe into his leggs, taking away the use and feeling thereof. The signes to know it is, the Horse cannot goe, but will stande crippling with all his four leggs together: if you offer to turne him, he will couch his buttocks to the ground, and some Horses haue I seene sitte on theyr buttocks to feede. The cure is this, let him blood of his two brest baynes, of his two shackle baynes, and of his two baynes aboue the crownets of his hynder hooues: if these baynes will blæde take from them three pyntes at least, if they will not blæde, then open his necke bayne and take so much from thence. Haue the blood, and let one stand by and stirre it as he blædes, least it growe into lumps, when he hath done bleeding, take as much Wheate-flowre as will thicken the blood, the whytes of Egges, and thre o; fourre yeolkes, then take a good quantitie of Bolcarmi-nacke, and a pyntle of strong Vineger, incorporate all these well together, and withall, charge his backe, necke head and eares: then take two long ragges of cloth and dyp in the same charge, and withall garter him as straft as may be aboue both the knees of his fore-leggs, then let his keeper take him out to some stony Causie o; high way paued with stone, and there one following him with a cudgell let him trotte vp and downe it for the space of an houre o; two, o; more: that done, sette him vp and giue him some meate, and for his drinke let him haue a warme mash. Some thre o; fourre houres after thys, take off his garters, and lette him in some Pond of water vp to the myd-side, and so let him stand for two houres, then take him out and set him vp, the next day pull off his shooes, and pare his feete very thynne, and let him blood both of his hailes and toes, then sette on his shooes agayne and stop them with Hogs-grease, and Branne boyling hotte, and splynt them vp, and so turne him out to runne, and he shall be sound.

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CHAP. XXXV.

Of the Colte euill.

TH^E Colte euill is a disease that commeth to stonde horses, through rancknesse of nature and want of vent, it appeareth in his Codde and Sheathe, which will swell exceedingly, the cure is nothing, soz if you will but euery day, twise or thrice dñe him vp to the mid-side in some Pond or running Riuier, the swelling will fall and the horse will do well. If the Horse be of yeeres, and troubled with thys griece, if to him you put a Mare it is not amyse, standing still in a stable without exercise, is a great occasion of thys disease.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Of the Botts.

TH^E Botts are a kinde of wormes that lye in a horse, stomacke, and they be an inch long, white colourd, and red headed, and as bigge as a fingers end, and they be quick, and sticke fast in the stomack, it appears by the stamping of a horse: and by his suddaine falling downe and tumbling, and beating of himselfe. The cure is: Take a young Chicken and kill it, and take the gutts out, and make the horse swallow them, and hee will presently be well. The excrements of a child are also verie good, and cure in a moment.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of VVormes in generall.

BEsides the Botts, there are other Wormes, which lye in the great panche or belly of a horse, and they bee shining of coloure like a Snake, sixe inches in length, great in the midst and sharpe at both ends, & as much

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as a spyndle: they cause great paine in a horses belly, as you shall perceiue by his continuall striking of himselfe on the belly with his foote: the cure is thus: Giue him two or thre mornings together newe Milke and Garlicke boyled together, or chopt hayze in his prouender, eyther of both wil serue: it killeth the wormes & maketh them to boyde.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of the Hyde-bound.

HYDE-bound is an ill disease, and commeth of two causes, eyther of too great labour and ryding fast with a continuall sweat, and then sudainly taking cold, which causeth the skinne to grove fast to hys sides, or els of mislike and pouerty through vnwholsomnesse of his pasture, the signe to knowe it is easie, for his skinne will be so fast clunge to his body, that you cannot with your hand pull it from the bone, whereby, till it bee loosed, it is impossible for him to scede: the cure is, let him blood: and if it be at the time of the yeere, giue hym once a day the blades of young Coorne in a pretty bottle, and for his prouender giue him sodden Barly: but if you cannot get young Coorne, then will sodden Barly of it selfe, hauing stroke, loose his skinne, and set him sound.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Of the Nauell-gale.

NAUELL-gall is a sorance caused with a bad saddle, or with the buckle of some crooper, or such other, in the midst of the backe, iust opposite to the nauell, wherby it taketh the name: the hurt is dangerous, and of some thought incurable, but it is not so, for thus it may be cured: If it haue beene long hurt, and is ful of dead flesh, as soone it wil be, which you may know by the blacknes and spunginess thereof, take a sharpe knife, and cut it

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cleane away euен vnto the sound flesh, then apply this plater, Take the yolke of an Egge newe layd, as much Hony and Wheate-flower as will make it thicke and stiffe, and warming it, lay it to the wounde: and if the wound in the curing heale too fast or breed ill fleshe, which you shal know by the rednes and spungincs thereof, you shall then scrape thereon sonie Wardigrease, which will eate it away, and so by little and little cure the soze.

CHAP. XL.

For any galld backe in generall.

Of galld backs there are diuers kinds, yet all come most commonly of the crushing of some ill saddle, Pannell, or male pyllion, the cure is this: if your saddle haue but wrung your horse backe, and not broken any hayre, so that it onely riseth vp in an harde swelling, then you shall neede to doe no more but lay vpon it some wet hay, or some rotten strawe out of a dunghil, and so set on the saddle againe for all night, to keepe his backe warme, and it will be downe the next morning: but if it be not swolne, but onely the skinne fridg'd away, and is rawe, then you shall lay onely to it the powder of Hony and lyme, the manner of making wherof, shall be expressed in a chapter hereafter: this powder wil dry vp and skin any wound, ulcer or impostume, so it be well incarnated before: and it is necessary that no Horsmaister be without it at any time, but if your horses backe be soze hurt, so that it is both swelde and is impostomated, the must you take a Sharpe knife, and launce it in the nethermost part of the ulcer, so that the matter haue issue downeward, for if you launce it aloft, then the matter that lyes low in the hollownes cannot get out, but rests still, and fistulateth: when you haue launced the soze, if you find the concavitie deepe, then you shall make a tent of flaxe or cloth, and dyp it in this salue following: Take of Deare-suit, of Wax, of Tarre, and of Turpentine, of each three ounces, and one ounce of Rozen, boyle and

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and mingle all these well together, and withall sent the wounde, then lay vpon the heade of the tent a bzoade plai-ster of the yolk of an Egge, Honny and Wheate, flower, if you see any dead flesh grow in it, then Wardigrease, or redde Leade will take it away, and thus dresse it morning and euening, till it be whole: the soote of a Chimney and sweete Creame, is a present remedy for any small hurte on a horses backe.

CHAP. XL I.

Of the Spauen, both bone and blood.

Doubtlesse a Spauen is an euill sozance, and causeth a horse to halte principally in the beginning of the grieve, it appeareth on the hinder legs within, and agaist the ioynt, and it will be a little swolne, & some horses haue a thorowe Spauen, which appeareth within and without. Of Spauens there are two kindes, the one hard, the other soft: that is, a bone Spauen, and a bloode Spauen, for the bone Spauen, I hold it hard to cure, and therefore the lese necessary to be dealt withall, except great occasion bge, and thus it may be holpen. Cast the horse, and with a hote yron syttc the fleshe that couereth the Spauen in this soft, — | — and then lay vpon the Spauen, Cantharides and — | — Euforbiū, boyled together in oyle Debay, and annoynt his legges round about, eyther with Oyle of Rose, or with Vnguentum album camphiratum. Dresse him thus for three dayes together, then take it away, and for three dayes more lay to it onely vpon flax unsleackt Lyme, then after dresse it with Tarre till it be whole. The Cantharides and Euforbiū, will eate and kill the spungie bone, the Lyme will bring it cleane away, and the Tarre will suck out the poysone and heale all vp sounde: but thys cure is dangerous, for if the incysyon be done by an vnskilful man, and he either by ignorance or by the swarwing of his bande, burne in twaine the great vaine which runnes croise the Spauen, then the horse is spoyled.

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Now for the blood spauen, that is easilly helpt, for I have knowne divers which haue beene but newly beginning, helpt onely by taking vp the Spauen vaine, and letting it bleede well beneath, and then to stop the wound with sage and salte: but if it be a great blood spauen, then with a sharp knyfe cut it as you burnt the bone Spauen, and take the Spauen away, then heale it vp with Hogs-grease & Turpentine onely.

CHAP. XLII.

Of the Curve.

ACurve is a sorance that maketh a horse to halt much, and it appeares vpon his hinder leggs, straight behinde vpon the cambzell place, and a little beneath the Spauen, and will be swolne as bigge as halfe a Walnut, the cure is as followeth: Take a small cord, and binde his legge hard both aboue it and beneath it, then beate it, and rubbe it with a beanie sticke till it grow soft, then with a sleame strike it in three or four places, & with your thombes crush out the bruised filthy matter, then loose the corde, and annoynt it with Butter till it be whole.

CHAP. XLIII.

Of the String-halt.

THE String-halt is a disease that maketh a horse twich vp his legge suddenly, and so halte much, it commeth sometimes naturally, and sometimes casualliy, by meanes of some great cold, whereby the sinewes are straitned: the best cure heereof, is to dig a pitte in some dunghill, as deepe as the horse is hie, and sette the horse in it, and couer him ouer with warme dunge, and so let him stand the space of two houres, then take him out and make him cleane, and then bathe him all ouer with Trayne oyle made warme, and it will helpe him.

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CHAP. XLIII.

Of the Myllets.

THE Myllets is a grieve that appeareth in the fetlocks behinde, and causeth the hayre to shedde three or foure inches of length, and a quarter of an inche in breadth, like as it were bare and ill to cure, but thus is the cure: First wash it well with strong Lye, and rub it till it bleede, then binde vnto it Honey, vnslackt lyme, and Deares suet, boyld and mingled together, thys do for the space of a weeke, and it shall be whole.

CHAP. XLV.

Of the Paynes.

PAYNES is a sorance that commeth of hote ill vnoys, and of ill keeping, it appeareth in the fetlocks, and will swell in the winter time, and will sende forth a sharpe water, the hayre will stare, & the cure is thus: Wash them every day twise or thrise with Gunpowder and Wineger, and they will be whole in one weeke at the most.

CHAP. XLVI.

Of the Scratches.

SCRATCHES will cause a horse to halte sore, & they come onely by naughty keeping, and they appeare in the pasterns vnder the fetlocks, as if the skinne were cutte ouerthwart, that a man may lay in a Wheate-straw, the cure is thus: Binde vnto them the hayre beeing cut cleane away, blacke Sope and Lyme knode together, for three dayes, then lay that by, and annoynt the place with Butter, and heale the soze with Boxes grease and Tarre mixt well together.

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The approoued cure

CHAP. XLVII.

Of an Attaynt.

Attaynt is a griefe that commeth by an ouer-reach as clapping one legge vpon another, or by some other horses treading vpon his heelcs, the cure is: take a sharpe knyfe and cutte out the ouer-reache, that is, if it be never so deepe like a hole cutte it playne and smooth how broade soever you make it, then washe it with Beere and Salte: and lay to it Hogges grease, Ware, Turpentine, and Rozen, of each like quantitie boyled and mingled together: and thys will in seve dayes heale him be it never so soze.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Of Grauelling.

Grauelling is a hurt will make a Hoole to halt, and commeth of Grauell and little Stones, that goeth in betweene the shooe and the hart of the foote, the cuer is: take off the shooe and let hym be well pared, then sette on the shooe agayne, and stoppe it with Pytche, Rozen, and Tallowe, and this shall helpe.

CHAP. XLIX.

Of accloyd or prickt.

Accloyd is a hurfe that commeth of ill shooing, when a Smyth driveth a nayle into the quicke, which will make him to halt, and the cuer is, to take off the shooe, and to cut the hoose away, to lay the soze bare: then lay to it Ware, Turpentyne, and Deare-suet, which will heale it.

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CHAP. IL

Of the Scabbe.

THIS Scabbe is a foule scurfe in divers parts of a horses body, and commeth of pouertie or ill keeping, or many times by going amongst Woods wheres they are infected with water boughes: it is most incident to old Horses, which will dye thereon, and cheifly in the Spring-time when newe blood appeares: for the cuer looke in the 23. Chapter before.

CHAP. LI.

Of Lousines.

THERE be Horses that will be Lousie, and it commeth of pouerty, cold, and ill keeping, and it is oftnest amongst young horses, and most men take little heed unto it, and yet they will dye thereon, the cuer is, to washe them thre mornings together in Staue-aker and warme water.

CHAP. LII.

Of VVarts.

THIS a horse there is a default that is neyther sozance, hurt, nor disease, and that is, if a horse want Warts behynd beneath the Spauen place, for then he is no Chapmans ware if he be wild, but if he be tame and have beene ridden upon, then Caueat emptor, let the byer beware, for he bath both his eyes to see, and his hands to handle. It is a saying that such a Horse shall dye sodainely, when he hath liued so many yeares as the Moone was dayes olde at such tyme as he was foaled.

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CHAP. LII.

Of Enterfayring.

Enterfayring is a griefe that commeth sometimes by ill shewing, and sometimes naturally, when a Horse trots so narrow that he he wes one legge vpon ano- ther, it apeareth both before, and behinde, betweene the feete agaynst the fetlocks, and there is no remedy but shoo- ing him, with shooes made thyne and flatte on the outside, and narrow and thycke within.

CHAP. LIII.

How to make the pouder of Honey and Lyme.

Take halfe a pynte of Honney, and as much fine drest Lyme to knead it with, as will make it as stiffe as any paste, then beate it flatte lyke a cake, and lay it on a Wyle-stone, then set it on a hotte syer, and there let it bake till it be so harde that you may beate it to pouder: then take it off, and when it is cold beate it to dust in a Morter, and put it in a bladder, this will drye vp and skynne any hurt whatsoeuer.

CHAP. LV.

Of the Anticor.

The Anticor, commeth of superfluity of euill blood, or spyrte in the arteries, and also of inflammatiōn in the luer, which is engendred by meane of too choyse keeping, and ouermuch rest, which choaketh the vi- tal power, and occasion unnaturall swellings in the brest, which if they ascend vpward and come into the necke, they are instant death: the cūr thereof is in this sorte: Let him bleede so as he may bleede abundantly, then with a Sharp knyfe

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knyse in dyuers places cut the swelling, which done, settē a Cupping-glasse thereon, and Cuppe it till the glasse filled with soule water fall away of it selfe: then give the horse to dynke thre mornings together a pynte of Malmesey well styrred with Synamon, Lycozas, and a little Beza stone and during his sicknes, let his dynke be warmed, myngled with eyther Branne or Mault.

CHAP. LVI.

Of tyred Horses.

If your Horse with too extreame trauell shall be tired, and brought to such weakenes as he is not able to goe, then it shall not be amyse thus to recouer him, first let him be well rubb and kept warme, then spyte into his nostrells strong Wine-vineger, and give him to dynke a pynt of strong Hache: or if you can get it, ffeue or sixe sponefulls of Doctor Steuens water, which after he hath taken, it will so reuine him, as within an houre or two after you may boldly aduenture to trauell him a freshe.

CHAP. LVII.

Of the euill habit of the stomacke.

If your Horse eyther by inwarde sicknesse, or by present surfette, grow to a loath of his meate, or by weaknes of his stomacke cast vp his meate and dynke, this shall be the cuer for the same: first, in all the drincks he dynks, let him have the powder of hotte spyses, as namely Ginger, Annyseedes, Lycozis, Synamon, and Pepper, then blow vp into his nostrells the powder of Tabacco to occasion him neese, instantly after he hath eaten any meate, for an houre together after, let one stand by him, and hold at his nose a pece of sower Leuen steeped in Vineger: then annoynt all his brest ouer with the oyle of Ginneper and Pepper myxt together.

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CHAP LVIII.

Of the Frush

The Frush is the tenderest part of the sole of the foote, which by vmo^rs distilling many times downe from the legs, occasion inflamations in that parte, which may very easily bee perceived by the impostumation of the same: the cure is, first having taken off the shooe, pare away all the corrupted and naughtie matter, vntill the soze looke rawe, then mayle on a hollow shooe made for the purpose, and take of soote a handfull, of the iuyce of Houselick, and of Creame, with the white of an Egge or two, as much as will thicken the same: with this stoppe vp the soze, and slynt it, so as it may not fall out, renewing it vntill it bee whole: but during the cure, haue regard that the soze soote touch not any wett, for that is much hurtfull.

CHAP. LIX.

Old Vlcers or wounds.

To cure any old Ulcer, as fyssula, Gall, or Botch, or any new receyued wound, these are the best salues and most approoued in myne experiance: take of Ho-ny halse a pynte, of Deare-suet two ounces, of Tar, digrease beaten to powder, as much, boyle all these exceeding well vpon the fire, then with the same luke-warme, taynt or plastrer any venomous soze, and it will recure it. If you take of Ware, Tarpenine, Oyle of Roses, or Hogs-grease, of each like quantity, and halse so much Tar as any one of the other simples, melte all these together, and being wel incorporated together, eyther taint or plastrer any wounde, and it will heale it. Also, if you take the greene leaues of Tobacco brused, and put them into any greene wounde, they will heale it, the ashes of Tobacco burnt, if they be strewed vpon any soze that is nere scyning,

of Horses diseases.

ning, it will skynne it perfectly, and also it will incarnate well, if the ulcer be not too deepe and daungerous. There be many other Salves, Plasters, and Unguent, which I coulde set downe, but sithence I haue experienced these so most effectuall, I omitt the other as superfluous.

CHAP. LX.

Of the Quitter-bone.

Quitter-bone is a rounde hard swelling vpon the cronnell of the hoose, betwixt the hoose & the quarter, and for the most part, groweth on the inside of the foote, the originall effect thereof is the fretting of gravell vnderneath the shooe, which bruseth the heele, or els by meanes of some stubbe, or the pricking of some nayle, through the paine whereof the grissell is loosened, breeding euill wormes, which be in deede the grounde of the Quitter-bone: it is to be knowne by the horses halting, and by the apparent swelling to the eye of that part, which in thre or four dayes will grove vnto a head and breake, euacuating great abundance of filthy matter at a little hole, the cure is thus: Take a hote yron, made in fashion of a knife, and with it burne out the fleshe, in compasse of a Hoone, till you come to seele the grissell, then burne it out too: then take Wardigrease, fresh Butter, and Tar moulten together, and dipping fine Tow therein, stoppe vp the hole, then lay thereon a heare-cloth of Deare-suit and Ware, and so let him rest for the first day: the next day, take of Melrosatum, oyle of Roses, Ware, and Turpentine, of each like quantitie, infuse them all on the fire toge-ther, and with that salue dresse the sore morning and eue-ning, till it be whole. But if you finde any proude fleshe to grove, then forget not to lay thereon some redde Leade, or Wardigrease: and withall, haue an especiall regard, that the vpper parte of the wounde heale not faster then the bot-tome, for feare of fistulating.

The approoued cure

CHAP. LXI.

Of broken bones.

I haue not for myne swone part had any great exerience in the broken bones of a Horse, because it chaunceth sel-dome, and when it doth chaunce, what through the hoz-ses brutish vnruleines, and the immoderate manner of the act, it is almost held incurable, yet for the little exerience I haue, I haue not found for this purpose any thing so soueraine or absolute good, as the oyle of Mandragge, which applyed conglutinateth and byndeth together any thing, especially bones being eyther shuered, or broken.

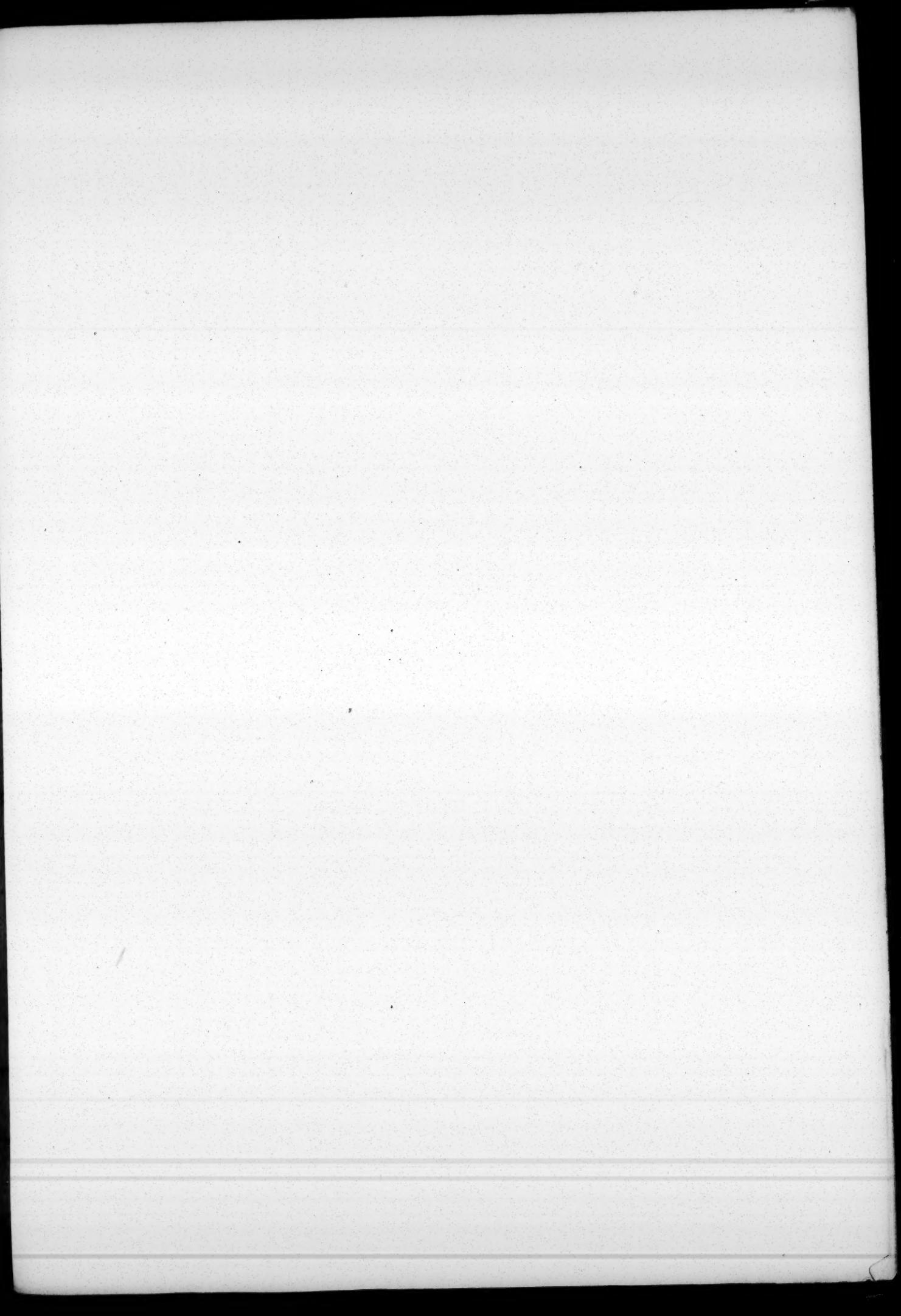
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